

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 06-256337

(43)Date of publication of application : 13.09.1994

(51)Int.Cl.

C07D307/79
C07D311/58
C07D405/12
C07D405/12
C07D405/12
C07D407/12
C07D407/12
C09K 19/34
G09F 9/35

(21)Application number : 05-049712

(71)Applicant : DAINIPPON INK & CHEM INC
SAGAMI CHEM RES CENTER

(22)Date of filing : 10.03.1993

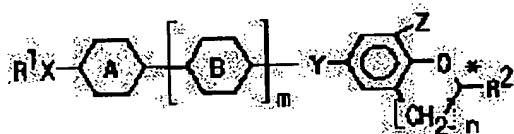
(72)Inventor : TAKEHARA SADA O
NAKAMURA KAYOKO
HIYAMA TAMEJIROU
KUSUMOTO TETSUO
SATO KENICHI

(54) OPTICALLY ACTIVE CYCLIC ETHER COMPOUND AND LIQUID CRYSTAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING THE COMPOUND

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an optically active compound capable of inducing large spontaneous polarization and giving a ferroelectric liquid crystal composition having quick response by adding a small amount of the compound to a matrix liquid crystal exhibiting smectic C phase.

CONSTITUTION: The optically active cyclic ether compound of the formula [R¹ is 1-18C alkyl which may be substituted with F or 1-10C alkoxy; X is single bond, O, COO or OCO; (m) is 0 or 1; rings A and B are 1,4-phenylene, trans-1,4- cyclohexylene, pyrimidin-2,5-diyl, pyridin-2,5-diyl, pyrazin-2,5-diyl or trans-1,3- dioxan-2,5-diyl; Y is COO or CH₂O (X is single bond or O when Y is CH₂O); (n) is 1 or 2; Z is H, halogen, OCHF₂, OCH₃, OCF₃, CN or NO₂; R₂ is 1-10C alkyl; * is asymmetric carbon atom having (R) or (S) configuration], e.g. (+)-2-hexyl-5-(4-octyloxyphenyl)carbonyloxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than

the examiner's decision of rejection or
application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision
of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's
decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIP1 are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates mainly to the charge of ferroelectric liquid crystal display material excellent in responsibility and memory nature in more detail about a new optical-activity cyclic ether compound about the liquid crystal ingredient containing a chroman derivative, a dihydrobenzofuran derivative, and them.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] a liquid crystal display component -- the outstanding description (it can be used also in the possibility of low-battery actuation, a low power, and a thin display, and a bright location, and an eye does not get tired.) -- current -- it is used widely. However, it sets in TN mold which is the before long most general means of displaying. Since storage (memory effect) of the display at the time of a response being very slow as compared with other luminescence mold means of displaying, such as CRT, and cutting impression electric field is not obtained, Application to an animation side has many constraint, and the required optical shutter of a high-speed response, a printer head, or television that still needs a time-sharing drive was not able to say it as the means of displaying which was not necessarily suitable.

[0003] Since the means of displaying using a ferroelectric liquid crystal is reported, and the high-speed response and memory effect of 100 to 1000 times of a TN liquid crystal are recently acquired according to this, it is expected as a next-generation liquid crystal display component, and researches and developments are furthered briskly now.

[0004] A chiral smectic C (it abbreviates to SC* hereafter) phase is low viscosity most, and the liquid crystal phase of a ferroelectric liquid crystal has it, although it belongs to the chiral smectic phase of a tilt system. [most desirable]

[0005] Although many liquid crystal compounds in which SC* phase is shown are already compounded and it inquires SC* phase is shown in a large temperature requirement including the following conditions, i.e., (b) room temperature, for using as a ferroelectric liquid crystal component, In order to acquire a stacking tendency with good (b), it has a suitable phase sequence for the elevated-temperature side of SC* phase with the large spiral pitch, (Ha) A compound with which are independently satisfied having a suitable tilt angle, that (d) viscosity is small, that (e) spontaneous polarization is large to some extent, that a (**) high-speed response is shown, etc. is not known. Therefore, it is necessary to use as a liquid crystal constituent (for it to abbreviate to SC* liquid crystal constituent hereafter) in which several sorts or the compound beyond it is mixed, and SC* phase is shown.

[0006] Since it consists of a compound [achiral / as the preparation approach of SC* liquid crystal constituent], and the approach of adding the dopant which becomes the parent liquid crystal (it abbreviates to SC parent liquid crystal hereafter) in which a smectic C (it abbreviates to SC hereafter) phase is shown from an optically active compound as the so-called chiral dopant can obtain the constituent of low viscosity and the high-speed response of it is attained, most generally it is used.

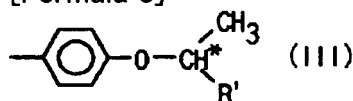
[0007] Although SC* phase does not necessarily need to be shown and even a liquid crystal phase does not need to be shown if the compound used as a chiral dopant is independent, it is

required to show properties, like to carry out induction of spontaneous polarization sufficient by little addition for a liquid crystal constituent or the pitch of the spiral which carries out induction as a chiral dopant is large enough.

[0008] In order to carry out induction of the big spontaneous polarization as a chiral dopant, if possible, the radical which has the strong dipole moment approaches the main frame (core) and asymmetric carbon atom of a compound molecule, and it is already known that to be fixed is required. It is a general formula (III) as a compound in which it is satisfied with of such conditions to some extent, and comparatively large spontaneous polarization is shown.

[0009]

[Formula 3]



[0010] (— R' expresses a two or more carbon atomic numbers alkyl group among a formula, and C* expresses an asymmetric carbon atom.) — the liquid crystal compound which has the optical-activity radical expressed is known from before. (It indicates in collection [of the 11th liquid crystal debate lecture drafts] P174 grade)

[0011] However, even if it adds this compound to SC parent liquid crystal as a principal component of a chiral dopant, it is difficult to obtain SC* liquid crystal constituent of high-speed responsibility. That is, since the magnitude of the spontaneous polarization which carries out induction is not so large, when the spontaneous polarization which will carry out induction if there are few additions as a chiral dopant makes [many] an addition sufficiently greatly conversely, it is for raising the viscosity of a constituent greatly. As one of the causes which are not sufficiently large, it is mentioned that immobilization of a dipole (unpaired electron pair on an oxygen atom in this case) is not enough. Although it is necessary to check the free rotation in carbon-oxygen association in order to fix, it is a means for that purpose also with leading also introducing substituents, such as a halogen atom and a cyano group, into the ortho position of a phenyl group. In this case, since the dipole moment by the substituent is also added, it is possible to enlarge spontaneous polarization very much. However, installation of such a substituent had the trouble of enlarging viscosity of a compound remarkable.

[0012]

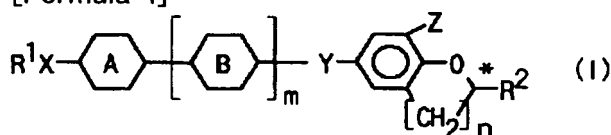
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The radical which has the strong dipole moment is being approached and fixed to the main frame and asymmetric carbon atom of a compound molecule, and moreover the technical problem which this invention tends to solve offers a viscous low optically active compound, contains the compound further, and is to offer the possible ferroelectric liquid crystal constituent of a high-speed response.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is a general formula (I), in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem.

[0014]

[Formula 4]



[0015] (Among a formula, R1 expresses the alkyl group of the carbon atomic numbers 1-18 which may be permuted by the alkoxy group of a fluorine atom or the carbon atomic numbers 1-10, and expresses the straight chain-like alkyl group of the carbon atomic numbers 3-12 preferably.) Although X expresses single bond, -O-, -COO-, or -OCO-, single bond or -O- is expressed preferably. 1, 4-phenylene group by which m expresses 0 or 1 and Ring A and Ring B may be permuted with one piece or two fluorine atoms in independent, respectively, Although a transformer -1, 4-cyclo hexylene radical, a pyrimidine -2, 5-diyl radical, a pyridine -2, 5-diyl

radical, pyrazine -2, 5-diyl radical or a transformer -1, the 3-dioxane -2, and 5-diyl radical are expressed 1 which may be preferably permuted with one piece or two fluorine atoms, 4-phenylene group or a transformer -1, and 4-cyclo hexylene radical are expressed, and when it is $m=1$, as for either [at least] Ring A or the ring B, it is desirable that it is 1 and 4-phenylene group. Although Y expresses $-\text{COO}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{COO}-$ is expressed preferably, and when Y is $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, X expresses single bond or $-\text{O}-$. Although n expresses 1 or 2 and Z expresses a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, $-\text{OCHF}_2$, $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OCF}_3$, $-\text{CN}$, or $-\text{NO}_2$, a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, $-\text{CN}$, or $-\text{NO}_2$ is expressed preferably. Although R2 expresses the alkyl group of the carbon atomic numbers 1-10, the straight chain-like alkyl group of the carbon atomic numbers 1-10 is expressed preferably. * The carbon atom expresses that it is the asymmetric carbon atom of (R) or (S) arrangement. The optical activity cyclic ether compound expressed is offered.

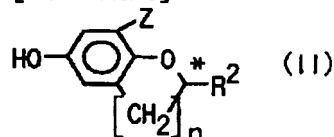
[0016] In a general formula (I), the compound which is $n=1$ is a dihydrobenzofuran derivative, and the compound which is $n=2$ is a chroman derivative.

[0017] In the radical of the above-mentioned general formula (III), since the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention has the structure which the methyl group connected with the ortho position of a phenyl group with the methylene chain, it can fix the dipole moment of an oxygen atom in the direction perpendicular to the molecule major axis of a liquid crystal molecule, and, moreover, does not have the viscous increase by installation of the above substituents, either. Moreover, it is also possible to introduce a substituent into other ortho positions depending on the case, and to enlarge spontaneous polarization further.

[0018] This invention is a general formula (II) important as manufacture intermediate field of an optically active compound expressed with a general formula (I) again.

[0019]

[Formula 5]



[0020] (type Naka, n, Z and R2, and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I). The optically active compound which is) and is expressed is offered. This invention offers the liquid crystal constituent which contains the optically active compound expressed with a general formula (I) or a general formula (II) again.

[0021] The liquid crystal constituent of this invention contains at least one sort of a general formula (I) or the compound of (II) as a constituent, and a part of chiral dopant or its SC* liquid crystal constituent which makes all and it comes to add is especially the most desirable as an object for a ferroelectric liquid crystal display to SC parent liquid crystal which is a principal component in at least one sort of a general formula (I) or the compound of (II). Moreover, the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention can also be used for a nematic liquid crystal as a TN liquid crystal by carrying out little addition at the so-called prevention of a reverse domain, or the application as STN mold liquid crystal.

[0022] Furthermore, this invention also offers the liquid crystal device which used the above-mentioned liquid crystal constituent. Although the liquid crystal device of this invention is mainly a ferroelectric liquid crystal display device, the liquid crystal display component of TN mold using the usual nematic (cholesteric) liquid crystal, a STN mold, or a phase transition mold, a light modulation element, a nonlinear optical element, the component for optical computers, etc. are included besides this.

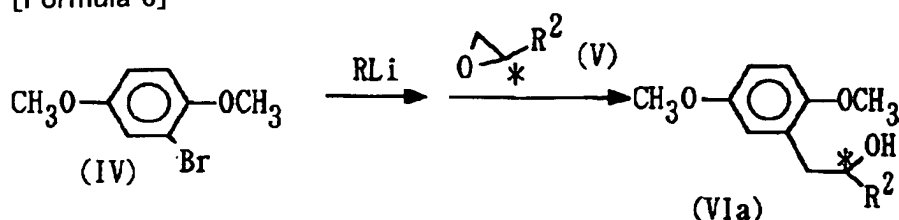
[0023] The compound of the general formula (I) of this invention can be manufactured according to the following manufacture approaches.

[0024] [When it is the compound whose Z is a hydrogen atom in a general formula (I)]

1) The dihydrobenzofuran derivative of a general formula (Ia) (compound which is $Z=\text{H}$ in a general formula (I) and is $n=1$)

[0025]

[Formula 6]

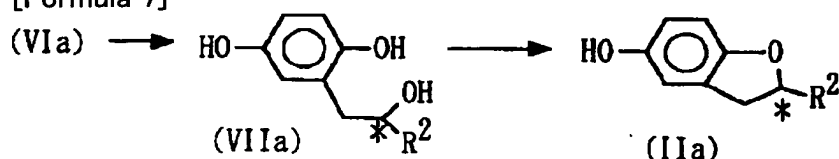


[0026] (Among a formula, R expresses an alkyl group and R^2 and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I).)

1 expressed with the general formula (VIa) which has optical activity 2-hydroxyalkyl radical, and 4-dimethoxybenzene derivative are obtained by RICHIO-izing 1-BUROMO -2 of a formula (IV), and 5-dimethoxybenzene with alkyl lithium, and making it react with the optical activity oxirane derivative expressed with a general formula (V), the bottom of copper(I) salt existence, such as copper iodide (I), or after considering as a copper ate-complex.

[0027]

[Formula 7]



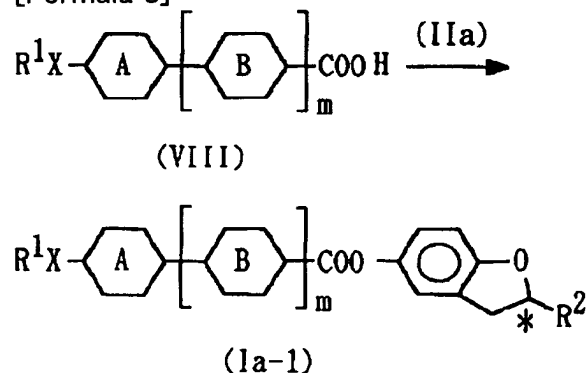
[0028] (R^2 and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

Next, the compound of a general formula (IIa) can be obtained by demethylating the compound of a general formula (VIa) by a dimethyl sulfide-aluminum chloride etc., considering as the triol object of a general formula (VIIa), and making it cyclize under acid-catalyst existence further.

[0029] Or it is possible to obtain the compound of a general formula (IIa) also by the compound of this general formula (IIa) replacing with the optical-activity oxirane derivative of a general formula (V) in the above-mentioned process in an optical-isomer separation column, since separation of the (R) object and the (S) object is possible, and making it react similarly using racemic modification, and isolating the obtained compound preparatively using a column.

[0030]

[Formula 8]

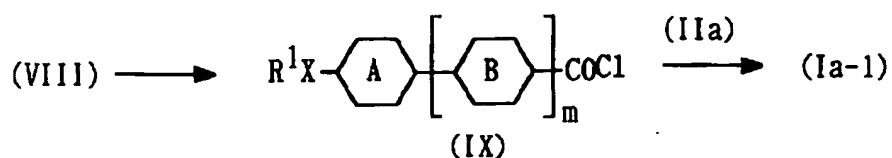


[0031] (R^1 , X, m, Ring A, rings B and R^2 , and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

Y can obtain the compound of the general formula (Ia-1) which is $-\text{COO}-$ among the compounds of (Ia) by making the compound of this general formula (IIa) react with the carboxylic-acid derivative expressed with a general formula (VIII) under condensing agent existence.

[0032]

[Formula 9]

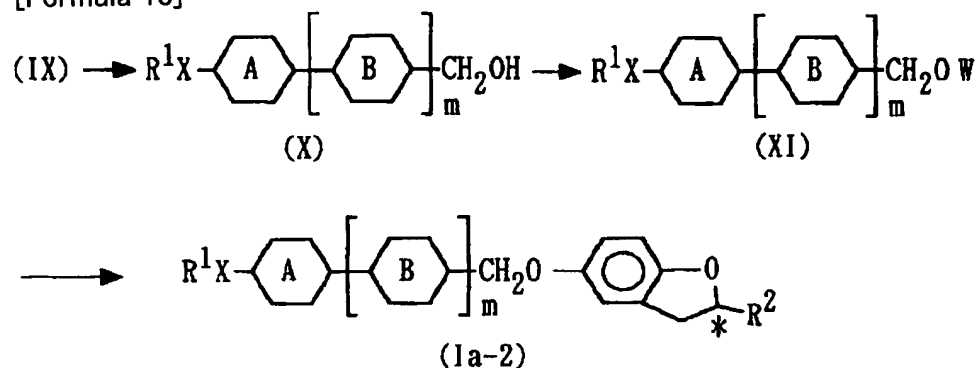


[0033] (R¹, X, m, Ring A, and Ring B express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

Or after making the carboxylic-acid derivative of a general formula (VIII) into the acid chloride of a general formula (IX) by chlorination agents, such as a thionyl chloride, the compound of a general formula (Ia-1) can be obtained also by making it react to the bottom of alkali existence, such as a pyridine, with the compound of a general formula (IIa).

[0034]

[Formula 10]



[0035] (R¹, X, m, Ring A, rings B and R², and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula, and W expresses leaving groups, such as a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, iodine atom, or p-tosyl (tosyl) radical.)

Moreover, the compound whose X is single bond or -O- among the acid chlorides of a general formula (IX) is returned with an aluminum-hydroxide lithium etc. After halogenating or tosylating the alcoholic body of the obtained general formula (X) and considering as the compound of a general formula (XI), by making it react with the compound of a general formula (IIa) under base existence In a general formula (Ia), the compound of the general formula (Ia-2) whose Y is -CH₂O- can be obtained.

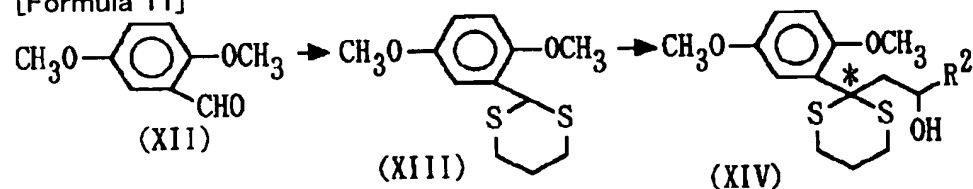
[0036] Here, the carboxylic-acid derivative of a general formula (VIII) is a compound well known as synthetic intermediate field of a liquid crystal compound, and the part is marketed and can also manufacture the other compound easily by the well-known approach from a commercial compound.

[0037] Moreover, it is easily compoundable from epichlorohydrin [optical activity / compound / with which the part is marketed and is not marketed / marketing / derivative / of a general formula (V) / optical-activity oxirane].

[0038] 2) The chroman derivative of a general formula (Ib) (compound which is Z=H in a general formula (I) and is n= 2)

[0039]

[Formula 11]



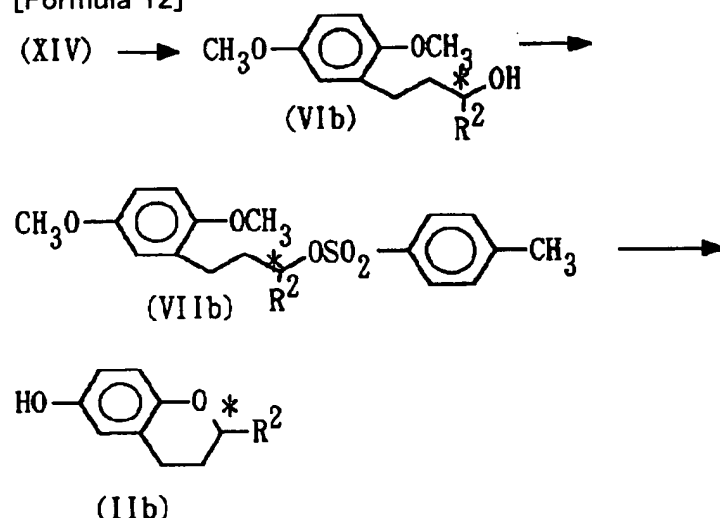
[0040] (R² and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

Thioacetal-ize 2 of a commercial formula (XII), and 5-dimethoxy benzaldehyde by propane dithiol,

make the dithiane derivative of the obtained formula (XIII) into an anion by the strong base, it is made to react with the oxirane derivative of a general formula [optical activity subsequently] (V), and the dithiane (2-hydroxyalkyl) derivative of an optical activity general formula (XIV) is obtained.

[0041]

[Formula 12]

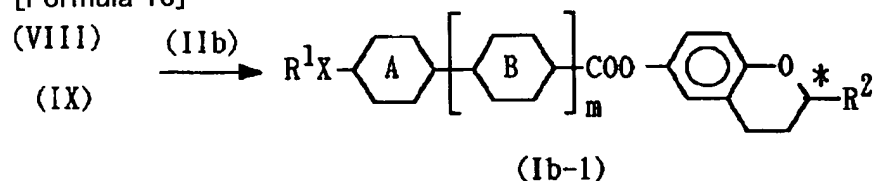


[0042] (R2 and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

Next, the compound of a general formula (XIV) is desulfurized in reduction with a Raney nickel catalyst, and 1 of the general formula (VIb) which has optical activity 3-hydroxyalkyl radical, and 4-dimethoxybenzene derivative are obtained. Furthermore, after tosylating a hydroxyl group, it demethylates like the case of the above 1, and can be made to be able to cyclize, and the compound of a general formula (IIb) can be obtained.

[0043]

[Formula 13]

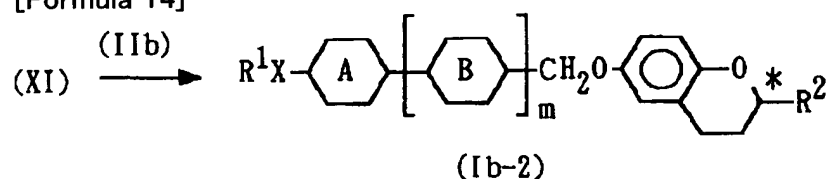


[0044] (R1, X, m, Ring A, rings B and R2, and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

By making the compound of this general formula (IIb), the carboxylic acid of a general formula (VIII), or the acid chloride of a general formula (IX) react, Y can obtain the compound of the general formula (Ib-1) which is -COO- among the compounds of a general formula (Ib).

[0045]

[Formula 14]



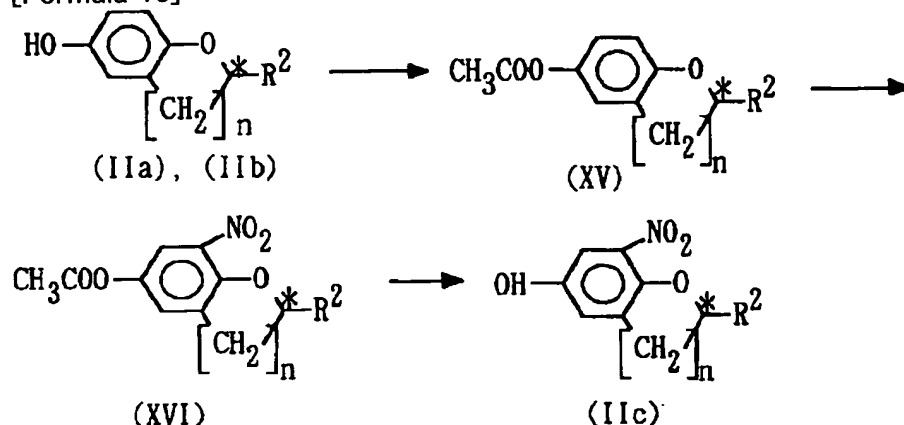
[0046] (R1, X, m, Ring A, rings B and R2, and * express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.)

Furthermore, in a general formula (Ib), the compound of the general formula (Ib-2) whose Y is -CH2O- can be similarly obtained from the compound of a general formula (IIb), and the compound of a general formula (XI).

[0047] [When it is the compound whose Z is radicals other than a hydrogen atom in a general formula (I)]

[0048]

[Formula 15]



[0049] (n , R^2 , and $*$ express the same semantics also in a general formula (I) among a formula.) the general formula (IIa) obtained by the above 1 and 2 — or (IIb) can acquire the nitro object of a general formula (XVI) by acetylating the hydroxyl group of a compound and nitrating the acetyl object of the obtained general formula (XV). This is deacetylated and the general formula (IIc) whose Z is a nitro group can be obtained.

[0050] After returning the nitro group of the compound of a general formula (XVI) or a general formula (IIc) here, considering as the amino group and diazotizing by the sodium nitrite, in a general formula (II), each compound whose Z is a halogen atom or $-CN$, or its acetyl object can be acquired by decomposing.

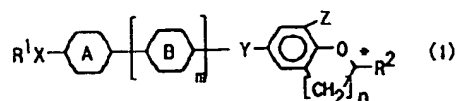
[0051] Although similarly the acetyl object of the compound whose Z is $-OH$ can also be acquired in a general formula (II), each compound whose Z is $-OCH_3$ and $-OCF_3$ in a general formula (II) methylation or by trifluoromethyl-izing and subsequently deacetylating about this can be obtained with a conventional method.

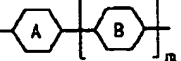


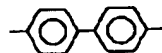

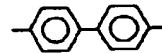

[0052] Although the compound expressed with the general formula (I) of this invention and (II) as mentioned above can be obtained, each concrete compound belonging to these can be checked with the means of phase transition temperature, such as the melting point, an infrared absorption spectrum (IR), a nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum (NMR), a mass spectrum (MS), etc.

[0053] The example of the typical thing of the compound of the general formula (I) obtained thus is shown in the 1st table.

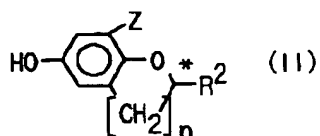
[0054]

[Table 1]



No.	R ¹ X		Y	n	Z	R ²	相転移温度 (℃)
(1-1)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	1	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	53(Cr→N*) 59(N*-I)
(1-2)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	1	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	115(Cr→Sc*) 140(Sc*-SA) 183(SA-N*) 185(N*-I)
(1-3)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	1	NO ₂	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	111(Cr→Sc*) 112(Sc*-SA) 180(SA-I)
(1-4)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	72(Cr→N*) 79(N*-I)
(1-5)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	74(Cr→Sc*) 154.5(Sc*-SA) 167.5(SA-N*) 187.5(N*-I)
(1-6)	n-C ₇ H ₁₅		COO	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	51(Cr→N*) 45(SA-N*) 74(N*-I)

[Table 2]



No.	n	Z	R ²	光学純度 (%)	[α] _D ²⁰ (°)	融点 (°C)
(II-1)	1	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	90	+33.7	57
(II-2)	1	NO ₂	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	100	-44.1	56
(II-3)	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	94	-83.2	51

[0057] By carrying out little addition of the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention at the parent liquid crystal in which SC phase is shown, induction of sufficient spontaneous polarization is carried out, and a high-speed response is attained.

[0058] For example, the spontaneous polarization in 25 degrees C of SC* liquid crystal constituent which consists of only 10 % of the weight of compounds of No. (I-1) of the 1st table and 90 % of the weight of parent liquid crystal of a phenyl pyrimidine system is +2.58 nC/cm², and the high-speed response for 200 microseconds was checked in the cel for a display produced using it.

[0059] Furthermore, the spontaneous polarization in 25 degrees C of SC* liquid crystal constituent which consists of 10 % of the weight of compounds and the 90 % of the weight of the same parent liquid crystal of No. (I-3) whose Z is a nitro group became still larger with +7.17 nC/cm². Moreover, although the spontaneous polarization in 25 degrees C of SC* liquid crystal constituent which consists of 15 % of the weight of compounds and the 85 % of the weight of the same parent liquid crystal of No. (I-4) which is n= 2 had the absolute value as small as two or less 0.1 nC/cm, the response had 670 microseconds and comparatively [small] high-speed spontaneous polarization. This shows that the viscosity of the compound of No. (I-4) is quite small.

[0060] There is much what has the inclination which the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention shows a liquid crystal phase in a large temperature requirement, and shows SC* phase to a high temperature region from the 1st table. Therefore, it is possible by adding to parent liquid crystal to make high upper limit temperature (T_c) of SC* phase of a constituent. Although the compound in which SC* phase is not shown also exists in the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention, even if it adds such a compound to parent liquid crystal, T_c is hardly reduced.

[0061] Moreover, it can replace with the compound of a general formula (I), or can use together with the compound of a general formula (I), and the compound expressed with a general formula (II) can also be used as a chiral dopant. However, since the compound of a general formula (II) has the strong inclination which narrows the liquid crystal phase temperature requirement of a constituent by addition, the addition is restricted a little.

[0062] For example, in SC* liquid crystal constituent which consists of compound only 2*****% of No. in the 2nd table (II-1), and the 98 % of the weight of the same parent liquid crystal, the high-speed response not more than 1m second was checked.

[0063] Since many of compounds of a general formula (I) show N* phase in a large temperature requirement, it has the inclination to expand N phase temperature requirement of parent liquid crystal by addition.

[0064] Generally, the optically active compound with which little addition also carries out induction of the large spontaneous polarization has many strong things of an inclination which narrow the temperature requirement of N* phase, or are easy to vanish, and expand the temperature requirement of SA phase. When such a compound is used as a chiral dopant, the phase sequence of obtained SC* liquid crystal constituent becomes (I-SA-SC*) from a pyrosphere in many cases. Moreover, although the compound which has an alkyl group may be used for a cyclohexane ring or a both-sides chain as a constituent of parent liquid crystal in order to reduce the viscosity of parent liquid crystal, this compound expands SA phase too and has the inclination to be easy to vanish N* phase.

[0065] However, with the current orientation technique, SC* liquid crystal constituent is made the most desirable [to show the phase sequence of (I-N*-SA-SC*) from a pyrosphere]. If the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention is used as a chiral dopant, it is very easy to acquire the above-mentioned desirable phase sequence.

[0066] In order to acquire the outstanding stacking tendency, it is important that the pitch of a spiral [in / in addition to the phase sequence of the above-mentioned (I-N*-SA-SC*) / N* and SC* phase, especially N* phase] is large. In order to enlarge a spiral pitch, the sense of the spiral which carries out induction should just add a reverse optically active compound.

[0067] As an optical-activity oxirane of a general formula (V), if an absolute configuration uses

the compound of (R), the absolute configuration of * of the general formula (IIb) obtained and the compound of (Ib) will be set to (S).

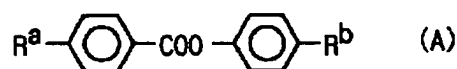
[0068] The sense of the spiral in which a nematic (chiral nematic) phase carries out induction when the polarity of the spontaneous polarization which adds and carries out induction of a general formula (IIa) or the compound of (Ia) to parent liquid crystal is + is the left, and the spiral sense is the right when the polarity of spontaneous polarization is -. Therefore, the polarity of the spontaneous polarization which carries out induction to the compound of a general formula (I) is equal, and it is desirable that the spiral sense specifically uses [the polarity of spontaneous polarization / the polarity of the left or spontaneous polarization] together a compound with the spiral reverse sense and a compound [as / whose spiral sense is the right in +] as a chiral dopant by -.

[0069] Although 5 - 50% of the weight of the whole constituent of the content of the compound of the general formula in SC* liquid crystal constituent of this invention (I) is desirable, when using other optically active compounds together, the amount of the compound used of the general formula (I) of this invention is good further at least. Moreover, as for the compound of a general formula (II), it is desirable that it is 5 or less % of the weight of the whole constituent.

[0070] As an SC compound used for the parent liquid crystal which adds the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention as a dopant, it is the following general formula (A), for example.

[0071]

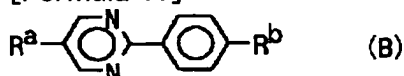
[Formula 16]



[0072] (— among the formula, Ra and Rb express the alkyl group of the shape of a straight chain, and the letter of branching, an alkoxyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an alkanoloxyl radical, or alkoxy carbonyloxy group, and even if mutually the same, they may differ.) — the phenyl benzoate system compound and general formula (B) which are expressed

[0073]

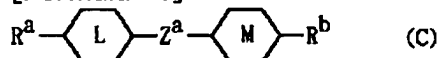
[Formula 17]



[0074] (type Naka, and Ra and Rb express the same semantics also in a general formula (A). The pyrimidine system compound which is) and is expressed can be raised. Moreover, a general formula (A) and (B) are included and it is a general formula (C).

[0075]

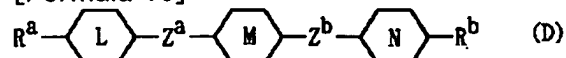
[Formula 18]



[0076] (The same semantics is expressed. Also in a general formula (A), among a formula Ra and Rb) Ring L and Ring M, respectively 1, 4-phenylene group, 1, 4-cyclo hexylene radical, A pyridine -2, 5-diyl radical, a pyrimidine -2, 5-diyl radical, pyrazine -2, 5-diyl radical, Pyridazine -3, 6-diyl radical, 1, the 3-dioxane -2, 5-diyl radicals, or these halogenation objects are expressed. even if mutually the same -- differing -- **** -- Za -COO- and - OCO-, -CH2O-, -OCH2-, - CH2CH2-, -C**C-, or single bond is expressed. The compound expressed can also be used for the same purpose. Moreover, in the purpose which expands the temperature requirement of SC phase to a pyrosphere, it is a general formula (D).

[0077]

[Formula 19]



[0078] (The same semantics is expressed. Also in a general formula (A), among a formula Ra and Rb) Ring L, Ring M, and Ring N express the same semantics as the ring L in said general formula (C), and Ring M, even if they are mutually the same, they may differ from each other, Za and Zb express the same semantics as Za in said general formula (C), respectively, and even if mutually the same, they may differ. The compound of three rings expressed can be used.

[0079] Although it is effective to mix these compounds and to use as an SC liquid crystal constituent, what is necessary is just to show SC phase as a constituent, and SC phase does not necessarily need to be shown about each compound.

[0080] SC* liquid crystal constituent which added the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention to the above-mentioned SC parent liquid crystal, and was obtained can be used as a cel for a display by enclosing as an about 1-20-micrometer thin film between the transparence glass electrodes of two sheets. In order to acquire good contrast, it is necessary to consider as the mono-domain which carried out orientation to homogeneity but, and since the constituent which was excellent in the stacking tendency by using the compound of the general formula (I) of this invention as mentioned above is obtained, it is also easy to obtain such a cel.

[0081]

[Example] Although an example is raised to below and this invention is explained concretely, of course, the main point of this invention and applicability are not restricted by these examples.

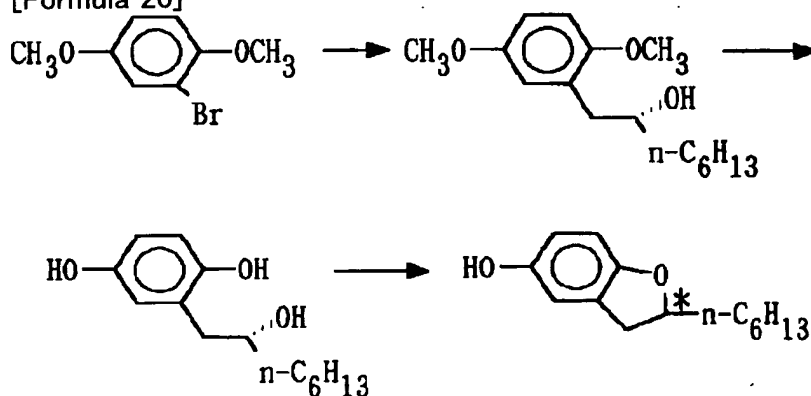
[0082] In addition, the structure of a compound was checked by NMR, IR, MS, and elemental analysis. Measurement of phase transition temperature was performed by using together a polarization microscope and a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) equipped with the temperature control stage. IR -- it can set (KBr) -- (neat) by tablet shaping expresses measurement by liquid membrane. CDCl₃ in NMR -- a solvent -- expressing -- s -- 1-fold line and d -- a double line and t -- 3-fold line and quintet -- 5-fold line -- m -- the multiplet line -- moreover -- for example, dt expresses 3-fold line of a duplex and b expresses a broad line. J expresses a coupling constant. M+ in MS expresses a parent peak and the numeric value in () expresses the relative intensity of the peak. All "%" in a constituent expresses "% of the weight."

[0083]

(Example 1) Composition of the compound of a general formula (II) (1)

(+) Composition of the -2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar [0084]

[Formula 20]



[0085] (1-a) In the synthetic 1-BUROMO [of a (R)-1-(2,5-dimethoxy phenyl)-2-octanol] -2, and 5-dimethoxybenzene 8.7g (40 millimol) ether 50ml solution, at -78 degrees C, 25ml of 1.6M butyl lithium-hexane solutions was added, and it stirred for 30 minutes. After adding copper iodide (I) 3.81g (20 millimol) to this and carrying out a temperature up to 0 degree C over 2 hours, the (R)-1 and 2-epoxy octane 2.56g (20 millimol) ether 10ml solution was dropped, and it stirred for further 2 hours. Reaction mixture was processed by the saturated ammonium chloride solution, and after carrying out cerite filtration, the ether extracted the resultant. The extract was condensed, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, toluene/ether = 20/1), and (R)-1-(2,5-dimethoxy phenyl)-2-octanol 3.1g (58% of yield, 89%ee)

was obtained.

[0086] Colorless oil Rf value: 0.2 (a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1)

[alpha] D20 -10.0 degrees (C= 1.3, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 3200-3700, 2940, 1500, 1470, 1220, 1050 and 805, 720cm⁻¹ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.88 (t, J= 7.0Hz, 3H), 1.23- 1.55 (m, 13H) and 2.11 (d, J= 3.7Hz, 1H) -- 2.65 (dd, J=13.6and8.3Hz, 1H),

2.85 (dd, J=13.6and3.7Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.78-3.87 (m, 1H), 6.72-6.81 (m, 3H)

MS m/z 266(M⁺,16),152(100),137(46)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₁₆H₂₆O₃ -- calculated-value: -- C and 72.14%;H, 9.84% actual measurement:C, and 71.86%;H and 9.87% [0087] (1-b) After adding dimethyl sulfide 3.3ml (45 millimol) and 3g (23 millimol) of aluminum chlorides to the (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-2-octanol 1.2g (4.5 millimol) dichloromethane 20ml solution obtained by the synthetic above (1-a) of (R)-(2-hydroxy octyl) hydroquinone at 0 degree C, it stirred at the room temperature for 6 hours. It flowed into 300ml of 1M hydrochloric acids, after carrying out vacuum concentration of the reaction mixture and adding dichloromethane 100ml. After separating an organic layer, the resultant was extracted 3 times by dichloromethane 50ml, and it dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. After carrying out vacuum concentration, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1), and (R)-(2-hydroxy octyl) hydroquinone 1.1g (95% of yield) was obtained.

[0088] It is the melting point in the end of non-color powder. 80 degrees C [alpha] D20 +4.1 degrees (C= 0.58, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 3000-3700, 2940, 1505, 1470, 1210, 1040 and 1010, 810cm⁻¹ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.2- 1.6 (m, 10H) and 2.23 (d, J= 2.8Hz, 1H) -- 2.73 (dd, J=14.5and7.5Hz, 1H) 2.80 (dd, J=14.5and2.8Hz, 1H), 3.95-4.03 (m, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 6.55 (d, J= 3.0Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J=8.6and3.0Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J= 8.6Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H)

MS m/z 238(M⁺,18),124(100),55(34)

High-resolution MS(M⁺): It is referred to as C₁₄H₂₂O₃, and is calculated-value:238.1568 actual-measurement:238.1573[0089]. (1-c) Composition of the (+)-2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar (the 1)

140mg of p-toluenesulfonic acid was added to the (R)-(2-hydroxy octyl) hydroquinone 575mg (2.4 millimol) benzene 15ml solution obtained above (1-b), and heating reflux was carried out for 2 hours. 50ml of 1M hydrochloric acids was filled with reaction mixture, 30ml of ethyl acetate extracted the resultant 3 times, and vacuum concentration was carried out after drying with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1), and (+)-2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-all 380mg (71% of yield, 67%ee) was obtained. This was made to ***** from (hexane / ethanol =500/1,200/1), and was obtained 135mg (25% of yield, 90%ee) of purification objects.

[0090] Colorless needle shape crystal melting point 57 degrees C [alpha] D20 +33.7 degrees (C= 0.54, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 3000-3600, 2940, 2870, 1480, 1225, 1210 and 850, 820cm⁻¹ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.54 (m, 8H), 1.60-1.69 (m, 1H), 1.77- 1.86 (m, 1H) and 2.81 (dd, J=15.6and8.0Hz, 1H) -- 3.20 (dd, J=15.6and8.8Hz, 1H) 4.41 (s, 1H), 4.73 (quintet, J= 8.2Hz, 1H), 6.54 (dd, J=8.4and2.6Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, J= 8.4Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J= 2.6Hz, 1H)

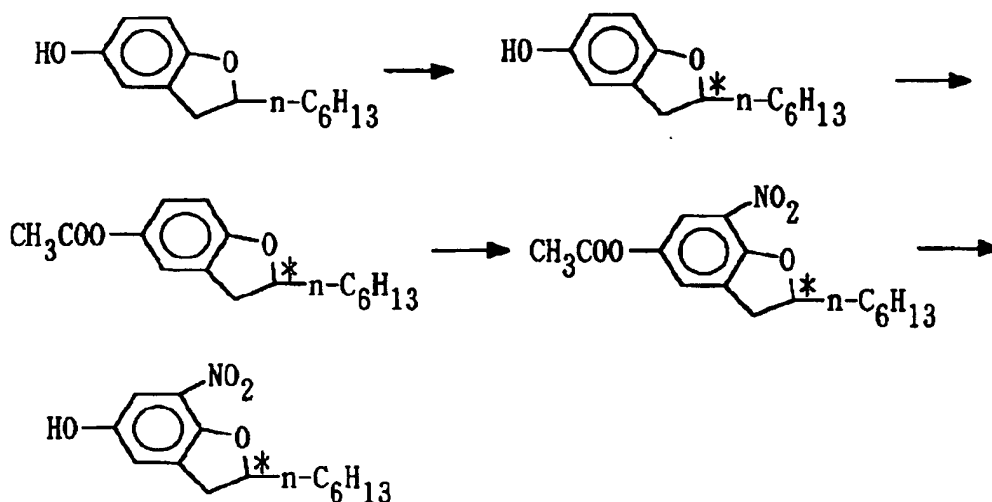
MS m/z 220(M⁺,67),123(100)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₁₄H₂₀O₂ -- calculated-value: -- C and 76.33%;H, 9.15% actual measurement:C, and 76.10%;H and 9.11% [0091]

(Example 2) Composition of the compound of a general formula (II) (2)

(-) -2-hexyl-7-nitro -Composition of 2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar [0092]

[Formula 21]



[0093] (2-a) Composition of the (+)-2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar (the 2)

The (+)-2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar were isolated preparatively for the 2-hexyl -2 and the 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar (racemic modification) which were compounded like the example 1 with the high speed liquid chromatography using the optical-isomer separation column (a die cel company, CHIRALCEL OD, 1x25cm, a hexane/2-propanol = 9/1).

[0094] (2-b) 0.9ml (9 millimol) of acetic anhydrides and pyridine 0.7ml (9 millimol) were added to the (+)-5-acetoxy-2-hexyl -2, the (+)-2-hexyl -2 obtained by the synthetic above (2-a) of 3-dihydrobenzofuran, and 5ml of 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-all 405mg (1.8 millimol) dichloromethane solutions at the room temperature, and it stirred overnight. 50ml of 1M hydrochloric acids was filled with reaction mixture, the resultant was extracted 3 times by ether 30ml, and after the saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solution washed, vacuum concentration was dried and carried out with anhydrous sodium sulfate. the obtained residue -- a column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1) -- using -- refining -- (+)-5-acetoxy-2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 456mg -- it obtained. (95% of yield)

[0095] Colorless oil Rf value: 0.4 (a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1)

[alpha] D20 +44.4 degrees (c= 1.27, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 2980, 2900, 1770, 1500, 1220cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl3) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.23-1.55 (m, 8H), 1.60-1.70 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H) 1.78-1.88 (m, 1H), 2.85 (dd, J=15.6and8.0Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, J=15.6and8.9Hz, 1H), 4.78 (quintet, J= 8.0Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J= 8.5Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J=8.5and2.4Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J=2.4Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 262(M+,13),220(100),123(73)

elemental-analysis: -- as C16H22O3 -- calculated-value: -- C and 73.25%;H, 8.45% actual measurement:C, and 72.99%;H and 8.37% [0096] (2-c) (-) -5 - in 5ml solution of acetoxy-2-hexyl-7-nitro-(+)-5-acetoxy-2-hexyl [which was obtained by the synthetic above (2-b) of 2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran] -2, and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 420mg (1.6 millimol) acetic anhydrides

2ml solution of acetic anhydrides of 0.2ml of fuming nitric acids and one drop of concentrated sulfuric acid was dropped until the (+)-5-acetoxy-2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran disappeared at -50 degrees C. 50ml of saturation brine was added and the resultant was extracted 3 times by ether 10ml. After 10ml of saturation brine washed, vacuum concentration was dried and carried out with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The obtained residue is refined using a column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 8 / 1 - 4/1), and it is (-)-5-acetoxy-2-hexyl-7-nitro. -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 380mg (77% of yield) was obtained.

[0097] Yellow oil Rf value: 0.25 (a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1)

[alpha] D20 -13.6 degrees (c= 1.1, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 2950, 1770 (CO), 1538, 1470 and 1370, 1200cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl3) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.57 (m, 8H), 1.69-1.79 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H) 1.89-1.99 (m, 1H), 2.95 (ddt, J= 16.2, 7.5, and1.0Hz, 1H), 3.38 (ddt, J= 16.2, 9.0, and0.9Hz, 1H), 5.07 (ddt, J= 9.0, 7.5, and6.9Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dt, J=2.4and1.2Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dt, J=2.4and0.8Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 307(M+,5),265(61),43(100)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₁₆H₂₁NO₅ -- calculated-value: -- C and 62.53%;H, 6.89%;N, 4.56%
actual measurement:C, and 62.49%;H, 7.04%;N, and 4.41% [0098] (2-d) (-)-2-hexyl-7-nitro -(-)-5-acetoxy-2-hexyl-7-nitro obtained by the synthetic above (2-c) of 2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-oar -In 10ml of 2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 343mg (1.1 millimol) acetone solutions, at 0 degree C, 3ml of 2M sodium-hydroxide water solutions was dropped, and it stirred for 0.5 hours. 50ml of 1M hydrochloric acids was filled with reaction mixture, 20ml of ethyl acetate extracted the resultant 3 times, and vacuum concentration was carried out after drying with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The obtained residue is refined using a column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1), and it is (-)-2-hexyl-7-nitro. -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-all 215mg (74% of yield, 100%ee) was obtained.

[0099] Yellow needle shape crystal melting point 56 degrees C [alpha] D₂₀ -44.1 degrees (c=0.63, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 3100-3600, 2940, 1515, 1463, 1330, 1260 and 850, 775cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.56 (m, 8H), 1.67-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.86- 1.97 (m, 1H) and 2.91 (ddt, J= 16.1, 7.4, and1.0Hz, 1H) -- 3.33 (ddt, J= 16.1, 8.9, and0.9Hz, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 5.01 (ddt, J= 8.9, 7.4, and6.7Hz, 1H), 6.99 (dt, J=2.6and1.2Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dt, J=2.6and0.8Hz, 1H)

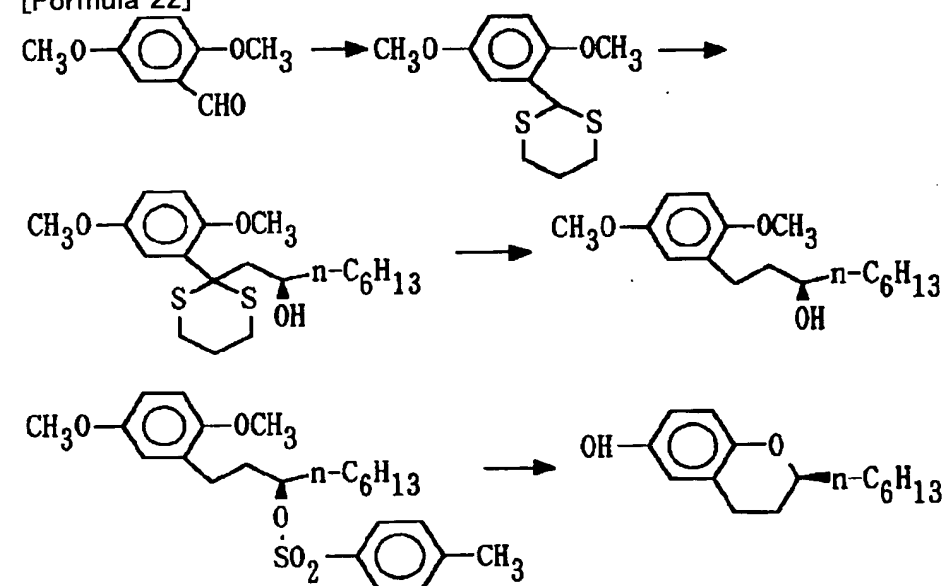
MS m/z 265(M+,41),55(100),41(76)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₁₄H₁₉NO₄ -- calculated-value: -- C and 63.38%;H, 7.22%;N, 5.28%
actual measurement:C, and 63.33%;H, 7.17%;N, and 5.22% [0100]

(Example 3) Composition of the compound of a general formula (II) (2)

(S) Composition of -2-hexyl chroman-6-oar [0101]

[Formula 22]



[0102] (3-a) Composition [of 2-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-1 and 3-dithiane] 2 and 5-dimethoxy benzaldehyde 5g, propane dithiol 3.3ml, and 45ml of polyphosphoric acid trimethylsilyl (PPSE)-dichloromethane solutions were stirred at the room temperature for 15 hours. 300ml of saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate water solutions was filled with reaction mixture, and the resultant was extracted by ether 400ml. After condensing an extract, it was made to recrystallize [mixed solvent / a hexane / ether / / dichloromethane (4/2/1)], and 2-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-1 and 3-dithiane 6.0g (78% of yield) was obtained.

[0103] Colorless needle shape crystal melting point 130-degree-CIR (KBr) 2960, 2930, 2850, 1608, 1500, 1450, 1420, 1318, 1272, 1233, 1200, 1040, 808, 743, 684cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 1.80-2.40 (m, 2H), 2.77-3.30 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 7.22 (s, 1H)

MS m/z 256(M+,100),182(74),149(93),121(48)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₁₂H₁₆O₂S₂ -- calculated-value: -- C and 56.22%;H, 6.29%;S, 25.01% actual measurement:C, and 56.06%;H, 6.20%;S, and 24.98% [0104] (3-b) In the (R)-2-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-2-(2-hydroxy octyl)-1, 2-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-1 which were obtained by the synthetic above (3-a) of 3-dithiane, and 3-dithiane 1.54g (6 millimol) THF12ml solution, at -78 degrees C, 4.5ml of 1.5M butyl lithium-hexane solutions was added, and it stirred for 10 minutes. (R)-1 and 2-epoxy octane 1.1ml (7.2 millimol) was added to this, and the temperature up was carried out to 0 degree C over 6 hours. After it processed reaction mixture with 1M hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate extracted the product, the extract was condensed, residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1), and (R)-2-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-2-(2-hydroxy octyl)-1 and 3-dithiane 1.7g (71% of yield, 91%ee) was obtained.

[0105] Colorless oil Rf value: 0.2 (a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1)

[alpha] D₂₀ +29.0 degrees (C= 1.0, CHCl₃)

IR (neat) 3500, 2940, 1490, 1280, 1225, 1050, 810cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.85 (t, J= 7.0Hz, 3H), 1.18-1.48 (m, 10H), 1.90-2.06 (m, 2H), 2.48 (d, J= 2.2Hz, 1H) 2.57 (dd, J=14.9and8.4Hz, 1H), 2.64 (dd, J=14.9and2.2Hz, 1H) 2.79 (ddd, J= 14.3, 8.3, and4.3Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.93 (m, 3H), 3.63-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.81 (dd, J=8.8and3.0Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 8 or 8Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J= 3.0Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 384(M+,24),255(28),163(61),113(100),55(37),43(53)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₂₀H₃₂O₃S₂ -- calculated-value: -- C and 62.46%;H, 8.39%;S, 16.67% actual measurement:C, and 62.52%;H, 8.26%;S, and 16.56% [0106] (3-c) 60ml of Raney nickel catalyst (W-4) ethanol suspension and 2-propanol 2ml were added to the (R)-2-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-2-(2-hydroxy octyl)-1 obtained by the synthetic above (3-b) of (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-3-nonanol, and 3-dithiane 2.0g (5.2 millimol) acetone 20ml solution, and heating reflux was carried out for 30 minutes. After carrying out cerite filtration of the reaction mixture, filtrate was condensed, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1), and (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-3-nonanol 1.1g (74% of yield, 84%ee) was obtained.

[0107] Colorless oil Rf value: 0.25 (a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1)

[alpha] D₂₀ -19.6 degrees (C= 1.1, CHCl₃)

IR (neat) 3500, 2950, 1500, 1225, 1050cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.87 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.22-1.35 (m, 7H), 1.38-1.50 (m, 3H), 1.64- 1.77 (m, 2H) and 2.05 (d, J= 4.0Hz, 1H) -- 2.67 (ddd, J= 13.6, 7.9, and5.6Hz, 1), 2.76 (dt, J=13.6and8.1Hz, 1H), 3.46-3.56 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 6.70 (dd, J=8.8and3.0Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, J= 3.0Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 280(M+,71),152(100),121(48)

High-resolution MS(M+): It is referred to as C₁₇H₂₈O₃, and is calculated-value:280.2037 actual-measurement:280.2050[0108]. (3-d) Chlorination p-tosyl 1.1g (5.6 millimol) and a small amount of 4-(N and N-dimethylamino) pyridine (DMAP) were added to the (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-3-nonanol 1.04g (3.7 millimol) pyridine solution obtained by the synthetic above (3-c) of a (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-3-(p-toluenesulfonyloxy) nonane, and it stirred at the room temperature overnight. After carrying out cerite filtration of the reaction mixture, 1M hydrochloric acid was filled with filtrate, the ether extract of the resultant was carried out, and saturation brine washed the extract. After drying with anhydrous sodium sulfate, vacuum concentration was carried out, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1), and (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-3-(p-toluenesulfonyloxy) nonane 1.2g (76% of yield) was obtained.

[0109] Colorless oil Rf value: 0.4 (a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1)

[alpha] D₂₀ +11.4 degrees (C= 1.3, CHCl₃)

IR (neat) 2950, 1500, 1360, 1227, 1180, 1050, 900cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.86 (t, J= 7.2Hz, 3H), 1.13- 1.29 (m, 8H) and 1.62 (quartet, J= 6.1Hz, 2H) -- 1.79-1.90 (m, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.44-2.61 (m, 2H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.60 (quintet, J= 5.9Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J= 2.9Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=8.8and2.9Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J= 8.0Hz, 2H), 2.78 (d, J= 8.0Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 434(M+,19),262(57),151(100),121(39),91(31),57(45),41(45)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₂₄H₃₄O₅S -- calculated-value: -- C and 66.33%;H, 7.89%;S, 7.38%

actual measurement: C, and 66.15%; H, 7.74%; S, and 7.37% [0110] (3-e) In (R)-1-(2, 5-dimethoxy phenyl)-3-(p-toluenesulfonyloxy) nonane 1.03g (2.4 millimol) 15ml solution of methylene chlorides obtained by the synthetic above (3-d) of (S)-2-hexyl chroman-6-ol - Vacuum concentration was carried out after stirring for 3 hours, having added dimethyl sulfide 1.4ml (19 millimol) and 1.3g (10 millimol) of aluminum chlorides, and carrying out a temperature up to 0 degree C at 20 degrees C. Ether 20ml and 50ml of 1M hydrochloric acids were added, and after carrying out cerite filtration, the resultant was extracted 3 times by ether 20ml, and it dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, vacuum concentration was carried out, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1), and (S)-2-hexyl chroman-6-ol 0.39g (70% of yield, 78% ee) was obtained. furthermore (a hexane/ether = 100/1) -- from -- it was made to recrystallize and refined. (0.14g, 26% of yield, 94% ee) [0111] Colorless needle shape crystal melting point 51 degrees C [alpha] D20 -83.2 degrees (C= 0.57, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 3400, 2950, 1500, 1380, 1200, 810cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl3) delta 0.89 (t, J= 6.8Hz, 3H), 1.25- 1.77 (m, 11H) and 1.96 (dddd, J= 13.5, 6.2, 3.2 and 2.2Hz, 1H) -- 2.68 (ddd, J= 16.6, 5.6 and 3.3Hz, 1H), 2.80 (ddd, J= 16.6, 11.2 and 6.2Hz, 1H), 3.87-3.93 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 6.52 (d, J= 3.0Hz, 1H), 6.57 (dd, J= 8.6 and 3.0Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J= 8.6Hz, 1H) MS m/z 234(M+, 49), 123(100), 41(18)

elemental-analysis: -- as C15H22O2 -- calculated-value: -- C and 76.88%; H, 9.46% actual measurement: C, and 76.59%; H and 9.50% [0112]

(Example 4) Composition of the compound of a general formula (I) (1)

(+) Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) 62mg (0.3 millimol) was added to the dichloromethane 2ml solution of -2-hexyl-5-(4-octyloxy phenyl) carbonyloxy -2 and 63mg (0.25 millimol) of synthetic 4-octyloxy benzoic acids of 3-dihydrobenzofuran (compound of No. (I-1)), and it stirred for 10 minutes at the room temperature. (+)-2-hexyl [which was obtained in the example 1] -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol 55mg (0.25 millimol) and DMAP 15mg were added, and it stirred at the room temperature further overnight. After having added ether 30ml, having carried out cerite filtration, after carrying out vacuum concentration of the reaction mixture, and carrying out vacuum concentration of the filtrate, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 80/1), and (+)-2-hexyl-5-(4-octyloxy phenyl) carbonyloxy -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 78mg (69% of yield, 90% ee) was obtained. Furthermore, it was made to recrystallize [hexane] and 45mg (40% of yield, 91% ee) of purification objects was obtained.

[0113] It is phase transition temperature in the end of non-color powder. 53 degrees C (Cr->N*), 59 degrees C (N-I)

[alpha] D20 +30.5 degrees (c= 0.57, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 2940, 2860, 1730, 1610, 1490, 1260, 1170, 1130cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl3) delta 0.89 (t, J= 6.2Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, J= 5.8Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.54 (m, 18H), 1.63-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.82 (quintet, J= 6.6Hz, 2H) 2.88 (dd, J= 15.6 and 8.0Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, J= 15.6 and 8.9Hz, 1H) 4.03 (t, J= 6.6Hz, 2H), 4.81 (quintet, J= 8.0Hz, 1H) 6.74 (d, J= 8.5Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, J= 8.5 and 2.5Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J= 9Hz, 2H), 6.98 (dd, J= 2.4 and 1.5Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J= 9.0Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 452(M+, 4), 233(100), 121(56)

elemental-analysis: -- as C29H40O4 -- calculated-value: -- C and 76.95%; H, 8.91% actual measurement: C, and 76.74%; H and 8.96% [0114] (Example 5) Composition of the compound of a general formula (I) (2)

(+) It is made to be the same as that of -2-hexyl-5-[4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) phenyl] carbonyloxy -2 and the synthetic example 4 of 3-dihydrobenzofuran (compound of No. (I-2)). (+) from -2-hexyl -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol 50mg and 75mg of 4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) benzoic acids (+) -2-hexyl-5-[4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) phenyl] carbonyloxy -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 54mg (44% of yield, 88% ee) was obtained. furthermore (a hexane/ethanol = 10/1) -- from -- it was made to recrystallize and 27mg (22% of yield, 90% ee) of purification objects was obtained.

[0115] It is phase transition temperature in the end of non-color powder. 115 degrees C (Cr->SC*), 140 degrees C (SC*-SA), 183 degrees C (SA-N*), 185 degrees C (N*-I)

[alpha] D20 +30.7 degrees (c= 0.3, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 2940, 2860, 1730, 1605, 1490, 1280, 1190, 825cm⁻¹ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.24-1.55 (m, 18H), 1.64-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.81 (quintet, J= 6.6Hz, 2H) 2.89 (dd, J=15.7and8.0Hz, 1H), 3.29 (dd, J=15.7and8.9Hz, 1H) 4.01 (t, J= 6.6Hz, 2H), 4.82 (quintet, J= 8.0Hz, 1H) 6.76 (d, J= 8.5Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, J=8.5and2.5Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 2H), 7.00-7.02 (m, 1H), 7.59 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, J= 8.6Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, J= 8.6Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 528(M+,8),309(100),197(12)

High-resolution MS(M⁺): It is referred to as C₃₅H₄₄O₄, and is calculated-value:528.3237 actual-measurement:528.3266[0116].

(Example 6) Composition of the compound of a general formula (I) (3)

(+) -2-hexyl-7-nitro-5-[4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) In 10ml solution of methylene chlorides of phenyl] carbonyloxy -2 and 308mg (0.94 millimol) of synthetic 4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) benzoic acids of 3-dihydrobenzofuran (compound of No. (I-3)) After adding DCC214mg (1.0 millimol) and stirring at a room temperature for 0.5 hours, (-)-2-hexyl-7-nitro obtained in the example 2 -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-all 250mg (0.94 millimol) and DMAP60mg were added, and - evening stirring was further carried out at the room temperature. After carrying out vacuum concentration of the reaction mixture, ether 30ml was added, cerite filtration was carried out, and vacuum concentration of the filtrate was carried out. The obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 10 / 1 - 3/1), and (+)-2-hexyl-7-nitro-5-[4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) phenyl] carbonyloxy -2 and 3-dihydrobenzofuran 380mg (70% of yield) was obtained.

[0117] Yellow needle shape crystal phase transition temperature 111 degrees C (Cr->SC*), 112 degrees C (SC*-SA), 180 degrees C (SA-I)

[alpha] D₂₀ +2.4 degrees (c= 0.51, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 2900, 1730 (CO), 1600, 1522, 1250, 1180 and 820, 760cm⁻¹ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.90 (t, J= 6.9Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.57 (m, 18H), 1.65- 1.80 (m, 1H) and 1.82 (quintet, J= 6.7Hz, 2H) -- 1.90- 2.02 (m, 1H) and 2.99 (dd, J=16.2and7.4Hz, 1H) -- 3.42 (dd, J=16.2and8.9Hz, 1H) 4.02 (t, J= 6.6Hz, 2H), 5.11 (ddt, J= 8.7, 7.4, and6.8Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 2H), 7.33 (dt, J=2.4and1.1Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J= 8.6Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, J= 2.4Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J= 8.6Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 573(M+,1),309(100)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₃₅H₄₃NO₆ -- calculated-value: -- C and 73.27%;H, 7.55%;N, 2.44% actual measurement:C, and 73.13%;H, 7.51%;N, and 2.29% [0118] (Example 7) Composition of the compound of a general formula (I) (4)

(S) in the dichloromethane solution of 50mg (0.2 millimol) of synthetic 4-octyloxy benzoic acids of a -2-hexyl-6-(4-octyloxy phenyl) carbonyloxy chroman (compound of No. (I-4)) (S)-2-hexyl chroman-6-all 47mg (0.2 millimol) and little DMAP were added, and one evening was stirred at the room temperature (0.24 millimol). After carrying out vacuum concentration of the reaction mixture, ether 50ml was added and cerite filtration was carried out. Vacuum concentration of the filtrate was carried out, the obtained residue was refined using the column chromatography (Kieselgel60, a hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1), and (S)-2-hexyl-6-(4-octyloxy phenyl) carbonyloxy chroman 66mg (70% of yield) was obtained. furthermore (a hexane/ether = 10/1) -- from -- it was made to recrystallize and 52mg (56% of yield, 98%ee) of purification objects was obtained.

[0119] Colorless needle shape crystal phase transition temperature 72 degrees C (Cr->N*), 79 degrees C (N*-I)

[alpha] D₂₀ -54.6 degrees (C= 0.52, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 2940, 1730 (CO), 1602, 1495, 1280 and 1260, 1175cm⁻¹ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) delta 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.79 (m, 21H), 1.82 (quintet, J= 6.6Hz, 2H), 1.95-2.02 (m, 1H), 2.75 (ddd, J= 16.6, 5.3, and3.2Hz, 1H), 2.86 (ddd, J= 16.6, 11.1, and6.1Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dddd, J= 9.7, 7.4, 5.4, and2.1Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J= 9Hz, 2H) 4.03 (t, J= 6.5Hz, 2H), 6.81 (dd, J=7.0and2.3Hz, 1H), 6.86-6.91 (m, 2H), 8.11 (d, J= 9Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 466(M+,5),233(100),121(55)

elemental-analysis: -- as C₃₀H₄₂O₄ -- calculated-value: -- C and 77.22%;H, 9.07% actual measurement:C, and 76.99%;H and 8.95% [0120] (Example 8) Composition of the compound of a

general formula (I) (5)

(S) It is made to be the same as that of the synthetic example 7 of -2-hexyl-6-[4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) phenyl] carbonyloxy chroman (compound of No. (I-5)). (S) from -2-hexyl chroman-6-all 45mg (0.19 millimol) and 81mg of 4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) benzoic acids (S) -2-hexyl-6-[4-(4-octyloxy phenyl) phenyl] carbonyloxy chroman 74mg (71% of yield) was obtained. furthermore (a hexane/ethanol = 4/1) -- from -- it was made to recrystallize and 56mg (54% of yield, 96%ee) of purification objects was obtained.

[0121] Colorless needle shape crystal phase transition temperature 116 degrees C (Cr-SC*), 159 degrees C (SC*-SA), 178 degrees C (SA-N*), 198 degrees C (I-N*)

[alpha] D20 -52.0 degrees (C= 0.68, CHCl3)

IR (KBr) 2940, 1730 (CO), 1602, 1500, 1280, 1198 and 1080, 830cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl3) delta 0.90 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J= 6.9Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.79 (m, 21H), 1.82 (quintet, J= 6.7Hz, 2H), 1.96-2.04 (m, 1H), 2.76 (ddd, J= 16.7, 5.5, and 3.3Hz, 1H), 2.87 (ddd, J= 16.7, 11.1, and 6.0Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dddd, J= 9.6, 7.3, 5.4, and 2.1Hz, 1H), 4.02 (t, J= 6.6Hz, 2H) 6.33 (dd, J= 7.0 and 2.2Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.94 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J= 8.8Hz, 2H), 7.67 (d, J= 8.7Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, J= 8.7Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 542(M+,6),309(100)

elemental-analysis: -- as C36H46O4 -- calculated-value: -- C and 79.67%;H, 8.54% actual measurement:C, and 79.52%;H and 8.42% [0122]

(Example 9) Composition of the compound of a general formula (I) (6)

(S) It is made to be the same as that of the synthetic example 7 of a -6-(transformer-4-heptylcyclohexyl) carbonyloxy-2-hexyl chroman (compound of No. (I-6)). (S) from -2-hexyl chroman-6-all 40mg (0.17 millimol) and 39mg of transformer-4-heptyl cyclohexane carboxylic acid (S) -6-(transformer-4-heptylcyclohexyl) carbonyloxy-2-hexyl chroman 55mg (73% of yield, 95%ee) was obtained.

[0123] Colorless needle shape crystal phase transition temperature 51 degrees C (Cr->N*), 45 degrees C (SA-N*), 74 degrees C (N*-I)

[alpha] D20 -56.4 degrees (C= 1.0, CHCl3)

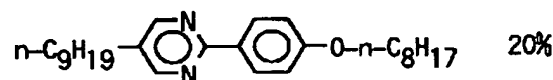
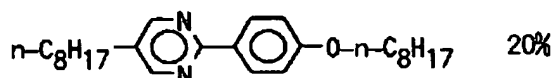
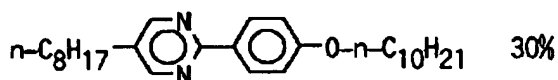
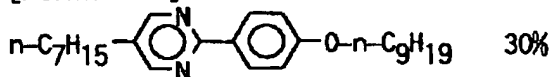
IR (KBr) 2930, 1740 (CO), 1490, 1220cm⁻¹ 1H NMR (CDCl3) delta 0.88 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J= 7Hz, 3H), 0.93-1.02 (m, 2H), 1.16- 1.78 (m, 26H) and 1.85 (d, J= 13.9Hz, 2H) -- 1.96 (dddd, J= 13.5, 6.0, 3.2 and 2.4Hz, 1H), 2.10 (d, J= 13.9Hz, 2H) 2.43 (tt, J= 12.5 and 3.3Hz, 1H), 2.71 (ddd, J= 16.7, 5.5 and 3.2Hz, 1H), 2.82 (ddd, J= 16.7, 11.2 and 6.2Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dddd, J= 9.7, 7.3, 5.3 and 2.1Hz, 1H), 6.71-6.78 (m, 3H)

MS m/z 443(M++1,2),234(100)

elemental-analysis: -- as C29H46O3 -- calculated-value: -- C and 78.68%;H, 10.47% actual measurement:C, and 78.42%;H and 10.51% [0124] (Example 10) SC parent liquid crystal (H-1) which consists of a presentation below preparation of SC* liquid crystal constituent was prepared.

[0125]

[Formula 23]



[0126] The phase transition temperature of this parent liquid crystal was as follows.

12.5 degrees C (Cr->SC), 55.5 degrees C (SC-SA), 64.5 degrees C (SA-N), 70 degrees C (N-I) SC* liquid crystal product (M-1) which consists of 95% (H-1) of this SC parent liquid crystal and

5% of compounds of No. (I-1) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0127] 52 degrees C (SC*-SA), 61.5 degrees C (SA-N*), 67 degrees C (N*-I)

In addition, the melting point was not clear.

[0128] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-2) which consists of 90% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 10% of compounds of No. (I-1) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0129] 48.5 degrees C (SC*-SA), 58 degrees C (SA-N*), 66 degrees C (N*-I)

[0130] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-3) which consists of 90% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 10% of compounds of No. (I-2) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0131] 51 degrees C (SC*-SA), 67.5 degrees C (SA-N*), 75 degrees C (N*-I)

[0132] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-4) which consists of 95 % of the weight (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 5% of compounds of No. (I-3) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0133] 54.5 degrees C (SC*-SA), 68 degrees C (SA-N*), 71.5 degrees C (N*-I)

[0134] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-5) which consists of 90% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 10% of compounds of No. (I-3) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0135] 48.5 degrees C (SC*-SA), 71.5 degrees C (SA-N*), 74 degrees C (N*-I)

[0136] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-6) which consists of 85% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 15% of compounds of No. (I-4) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0137] 48 degrees C (SC*-SA), 53.5 degrees C (SA-N*), 66 degrees C (N*-I)

[0138] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-7) which consists of 75% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 25% of compounds of No. (I-5) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0139] 54 degrees C (SC*-SA), 70 degrees C (SA-N*), 79.5 degrees C (N*-I)

[0140] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-8) which consists of 90% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 10% of compounds of No. (I-6) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0141] 45 degrees C (SC*-SA), 58 degrees C (SA-N*), 65.5 degrees C (N*-I)

[0142] Similarly, SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-9) which consists of 98% (H-1) of parent liquid crystal and 2% of compounds of No. (II-1) was prepared. The phase transition temperature was as follows.

[0143] 49 degrees C (SC*-SA), 56 degrees C (SA-N*), 64.5 degrees C (N*-I)

[0144] (Example 11) SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-1) obtained in the production example 10 of a liquid crystal display component was heated to the isotropic liquid (I) phase, the glass cell which consists of two transparent electrode plates (orientation processing by polyimide coating-rubbing has been performed) with a thickness of 2 micrometers was filled up with this, and the component for a display was produced. When this was annealed to the room temperature, the cell of SC* phase which carried out orientation to homogeneity was obtained. When field strength 10****-p/mum and a 50Hz square wave were impressed to this cell and that electro-optics-response was measured, the high-speed response of 360 microseconds has been checked at 25 degrees C. The tilt angle at this time was 18.8 degrees. Moreover, spontaneous polarization was +0.49 nC/cm2.

[0145] Similarly, the component for liquid crystal displays was respectively produced using SC* liquid crystal constituent (M-2) - (M-8), and the property was measured. A result is shown below.

The response for 206 microseconds, the tilt angle of 22.2 degrees, spontaneous polarization +2.58 nC/cm2 (M-3) : (M-2): 250 microseconds of responses, Spontaneous polarization +1.37 nC/cm2 (M-4) : The response for 156 microseconds, the tilt angle of 21.4 degrees, Spontaneous polarization +3.74 nC/cm2 (M-5) : The response for 100 microseconds, the tilt angle of 20.2 degrees, Spontaneous polarization +7.17 nC/cm2 (M-6) : The response for 670 microseconds, the tilt angle of 19.2 degrees, spontaneous polarization +0.1nC/cm2(M-7): -- 800 microseconds

of responses, the response [: with a tilt angle of 16.5 degrees (M-8)] for 515 microseconds, the tilt angle of 17.0 degrees, the spontaneous polarization-0.44 nC/cm²(M-9):response for 940 microseconds, and the tilt angle [0146] of 15.8 degrees Next, the cel for a display was similarly produced using the compound of No. (I-2). When the property was measured at 100 degrees C, the response was 45 microseconds, spontaneous polarization was +64 nC/cm², and the tilt angle was 21.4 degrees.

[0147]

[Effect of the Invention] Little addition of the compound which has the optical activity cyclic ether frame expressed with the general formula (I) of this invention and a general formula (II) is only carried out as a chiral dopant, and it can carry out induction of sufficient spontaneous polarization to the parent liquid crystal in which SC phase is shown, and a high-speed response is possible for it in a large temperature requirement, and it can offer the liquid crystal constituent which was excellent in the stacking tendency.

[0148] Moreover, since it can manufacture industrially and easily and excels in colorlessness also at the chemical stability to water, light, etc., it is very practical. Furthermore, the ferroelectric liquid crystal constituent of this invention is possible also for realizing the high-speed response for about 100 microseconds, and very useful as a component of the optical switching element for a display.

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12)公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-256337

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)9月13日

(51)Int.Cl. ⁵	識別記号	庁内整理番号	F I	技術表示箇所
C 0 7 D 307/79				
311/58		9360-4C		
405/12	2 1 3	7602-4C		
	2 3 9	7602-4C		
	2 4 1	7602-4C		

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 6 O L (全 19 頁) 最終頁に続く

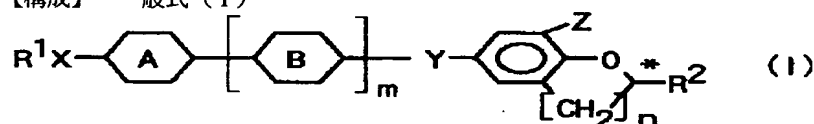
(21)出願番号	特願平5-49712	(71)出願人	000002886 大日本インキ化学工業株式会社 東京都板橋区坂下3丁目35番58号
(22)出願日	平成5年(1993)3月10日	(71)出願人	000173762 財団法人相模中央化学研究所 東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目11番1号
		(72)発明者	竹原 貞夫 千葉県佐倉市春路2-23-16
		(72)発明者	中村 佳代子 千葉県鎌ヶ谷市鎌ヶ谷1-7-18-507
		(72)発明者	檜山 為次郎 神奈川県相模原市上鶴間4-29-3-101
		(74)代理人	弁理士 高橋 勝利

最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】 光学活性な環状エーテル化合物及びそれを含有する液晶組成物

(57)【要約】 (修正有) である。

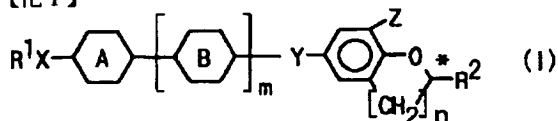
【構成】 一般式(I)



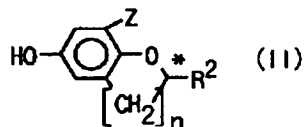
(R¹:アルキル、X:単結合、-O-、-COO-、-OCO-、Y:-COO-、-CH₂O-、m:0、1、n:1、2、Z:H、ハロゲン、-OCHF₂、-OCH₃、-OCF₃、-CN、-NO₂、R²:アルキル、環A、環B:1、4-フェニレン、トランス-1、4-シクロヘキシレン等)で表わされる光学活性化合物及びこれを含有する液晶組成物。

【効果】 この化合物はスメクチックC相を示す母体液晶に少量添加することにより、大きな自発分極を誘起して、高速応答性強誘電性液晶組成物を得ることができる。得られた組成物は、水、光等に対する化学的安定性にも優れており、約100μ秒の高速応答が可能であるので、表示用液晶光スイッチング素子の材料として有用

【化1】



【化2】



【請求項 5】 強誘電性キラルスメクチック相を示す請求項 4 記載の液晶組成物。

【0 0 0 1】

【0002】

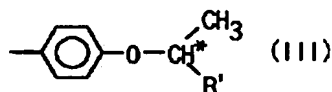
【0007】キラルドーパントとして用いる化合物は単

独では必ずしもS C*相を示す必要はなく、また液晶相すら示す必要もないが、少量の添加で液晶組成物に十分な自発分極を誘起することや、キラルドーパントとして誘起する螺旋のピッチが充分大きいことなどの性質を示すことが必要である。

【0008】キラルドーパントとして大きな自発分極を誘起するためには、強い双極子モーメントを有する基が化合物分子の中心骨格(コア)及び不斉炭素原子になるべく近接し、固定されていることが必要であることは既に知られている。こうした条件をある程度満足し、比較的大きい自発分極を示す化合物として、例えば、一般式(III)

【0009】

【化3】



【0010】(式中、R'は炭素原子数2以上のアルキル基を表わし、C*は不斉炭素原子を表わす。)で表わされる光学活性基を有する液晶化合物が以前から知られている。(第11回液晶討論会講演予稿集P174等に記載)

【0011】しかしながら、この化合物をキラルドーパントの主成分としてS C母体液晶に添加しても、高速応答性のS C*液晶組成物を得ることは難しい。即ち、誘起する自発分極の大きさがあまり大きくないので、キラルドーパントとしての添加量が少ないと誘起する自発分極が充分大きくなく、逆に添加量を多くすると組成物の粘性を大きく上昇させてしまうためである。この化合物の自発分極が充分大きくない原因のひとつとしては、双極子(この場合、酸素原子上の不對電子対)の固定が充分でないことが挙げられる。固定化するためには炭素-酸素結合における自由回転を阻害する必要があるわけであるが、そのためには、例えば、フェニル基のオルト位にハロゲン原子やシアノ基などの置換基を導入することも有力な手段である。この場合には置換基による双極子モーメントも加算されるので、自発分極を非常に大きくすることが可能である。しかしながら、このような置換基の導入は、化合物の粘性を著しく大きくしてしまうという問題点があった。

【0012】

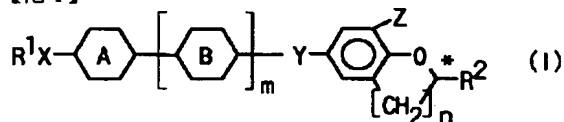
【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明が解決しようとする課題は、強い双極子モーメントを有する基が化合物分子の中心骨格及び不斉炭素原子に近接し、固定されており、しかも粘性の低い光学活性化合物を提供し、更に、その化合物を含有し、高速応答の可能な強誘電性液晶組成物を提供することにある。

【0013】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記課題を解決するために、一般式(I)

【0014】

【化4】



【0015】(式中、R¹はフッ素原子又は炭素原子数1~10のアルコキシル基により置換されていてもよい炭素原子数1~18のアルキル基を表わし、好ましくは炭素原子数3~12の直鎖状アルキル基を表わす。Xは単結合、-O-、-COO-又は-OCO-を表わすが、好ましくは単結合又は-O-を表わす。mは0又は1を表わし、環A及び環Bはそれぞれ独立的に、1個又は2個のフッ素原子により置換されていてもよい1, 4-フェニレン基、トランス-1, 4-シクロヘキシレン基、ピリミジン-2, 5-ジイル基、ピリジン-2, 5-ジイル基、ピラジン-2, 5-ジイル基又はトランス-1, 3-ジオキサソ-2, 5-ジイル基を表わすが、好ましくは1個又は2個のフッ素原子により置換されていてもよい1, 4-フェニレン基又はトランス-1, 4-シクロヘキシレン基を表わし、m=1である場合、環A及び環Bの少なくとも一方は1, 4-フェニレン基であることが好ましい。Yは-COO-又は-CH₂O-を表わすが、好ましくは-COO-を表わし、Yが-CH₂O-である場合、Xは単結合又は-O-を表わす。nは1又は2を表わし、Zは水素原子、ハロゲン原子、-OCHF₂、-OCH₃、-OCF₃、-CN又は-N O₂を表わすが、好ましくは水素原子、フッ素原子、-CN又は-NO₂を表わす。R²は炭素原子数1~10のアルキル基を表わすが、好ましくは炭素原子数1~10の直鎖状アルキル基を表わす。*はその炭素原子が(R)又は(S)配置の不斉炭素原子であることを表わす。)で表わされる光学活性な環状エーテル化合物を提供する。

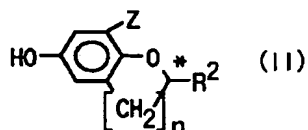
【0016】一般式(I)において、n=1である化合物はジヒドロベンゾフラン誘導体であり、n=2である化合物はクロマン誘導体である。

【0017】本発明の一般式(I)の化合物は、前述の一般式(III)の基において、メチル基がメチレン鎖によりフェニル基のオルト位に連結した構造を有するので、酸素原子の双極子モーメントを、液晶分子の分子長軸に垂直な方向に固定でき、しかも前述のような置換基の導入による粘性の増大もない。また、場合によっては置換基を他のオルト位に導入し、自発分極を更に大きくすることも可能である。

【0018】本発明はまた、一般式(I)で表わされる光学活性化合物の製造中間体として重要な一般式(I)

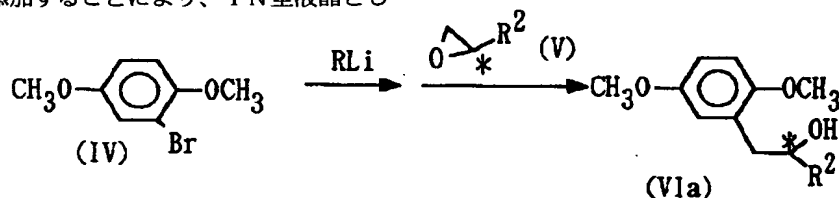
【0019】

【化5】

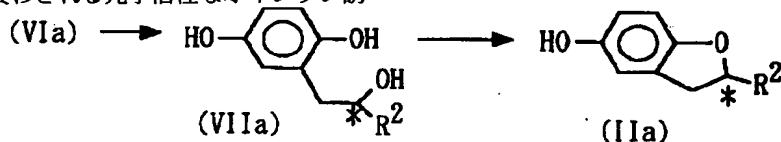


【0020】(式中、 n 、 Z 、 R^2 及び $*$ は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)で表わされる光学活性化合物を提供する。本発明はまた、一般式(I)又は一般式(II)で表わされる光学活性化合物を含有する液晶組成物を提供する。

【0021】本発明の液晶組成物は、一般式(I)又は(II)の化合物の少なくとも1種を構成成分として含有するものであり、特に強誘電性液晶表示用として、主成分であるSC母体液晶に、一般式(I)又は(II)の化合物の少なくとも1種を、キラルドーパントの一部又は全部として添加してなるSC*液晶組成物が最も望ましい。また、本発明の一般式(I)の化合物は、ネマチック液晶に少量添加することにより、TN型液晶とし



【0026】(式中、 R はアルキル基を表わし、 R^2 及び $*$ は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)式(IV)の1-ブロモ-2,5-ジメトキシベンゼンをアルキルリチウムでリチオ化し、ヨウ化銅(I)等の銅(I)塩存在下に、あるいは銅アート錯体とした後に、一般式(V)で表わされる光学活性なオキシラン誘



【0028】(式中、 R^2 及び $*$ は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)

次に、一般式(VIa)の化合物をジメチルスルフィド-塩化アルミニウム等で脱メチル化して一般式(VIIa)のトリオール体とし、更に酸触媒存在下に環化させることにより、一般式(IIa)の化合物を得ることができる。

【0029】あるいは、この一般式(IIa)の化合物は光学異性体分離カラムで(R)体及び(S)体の分離が可能であるので、上記工程において、一般式(V)の光学活性オキシラン誘導体に代えて、ラセミ体を用いて同様に反応させ、得られた化合物をカラムを用いて分離することによっても、一般式(IIa)の化合物を得ることが可能である。

ていわゆるリバースドメインの防止に、あるいはSTN型液晶としての用途などに利用することもできる。

【0022】更に本発明は、上記液晶組成物を用いた液晶素子をも提供する。本発明の液晶素子は主として強誘電性液晶表示素子であるが、これ以外にも通常のネマチック(コレステリック)液晶を用いたTN型、STN型、あるいは相転移型の液晶表示素子、光変調素子、非線形光学素子、光コンピューター用素子等をも包含する。

【0023】本発明の一般式(I)の化合物は、例えば、以下の製造方法に従って製造することができる。

【0024】[一般式(I)において、 Z が水素原子である化合物の場合]

1) 一般式(Ia)のジヒドロベンゾフラン誘導体(一般式(I)において、 $Z=H$ であり、 $n=1$ である化合物)

【0025】

【化6】

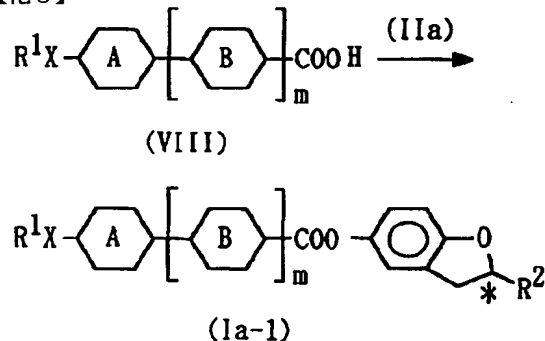
導体と反応させることにより、光学活性な2-ヒドロキシアルキル基を有する一般式(VIa)で表わされる1,4-ジメトキシベンゼン誘導体を得られる。

【0027】

【化7】

【0030】

【化8】



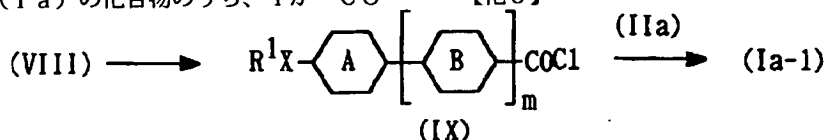
【0031】(式中、 R^1 、 X 、 m 、環A、環B、 R^2 及

び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。) この一般式(IIa)の化合物を、縮合剤存在下に一般式(VIII)で表わされるカルボン酸誘導体と反応させることにより、(Ia)の化合物のうち、Yが-CO

O-である一般式(Ia-1)の化合物を得ることができる。

【0032】

【化9】



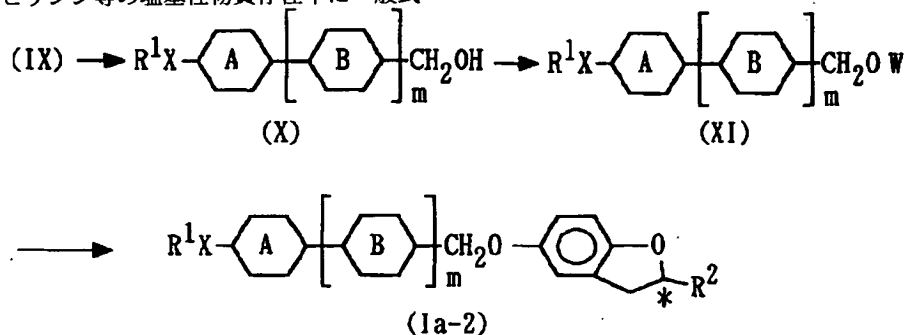
【0033】(式中、R¹、X、m、環A及び環Bは一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)

あるいは、一般式(VIII)のカルボン酸誘導体を塩化チオニル等の塩素化剤により一般式(IX)の酸クロリドとした後、ピリジン等の塩基性物質存在下に一般式

(IIa)の化合物と反応させることによっても、一般式(Ia-1)の化合物を得ることができる。

【0034】

【化10】



【0035】(式中、R¹、X、m、環A、環B、R²及び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わし、Wは塩素原子、臭素原子、沃素原子又はp-トルエンスルホン(トシル)基等の脱離基を表わす。)

また、一般式(IX)の酸クロリドのうち、Xが単結合又は-O-である化合物を水酸化アルミニウムリチウム等で還元し、得られた一般式(X)のアルコール体をハロゲン化あるいはトシル化して一般式(XI)の化合物とした後、塩基存在下で一般式(IIa)の化合物と反応させることにより、一般式(Ia)においてYが-CH₂O-である一般式(Ia-2)の化合物を得ることができる。

【0036】ここで、一般式(VIII)のカルボン酸

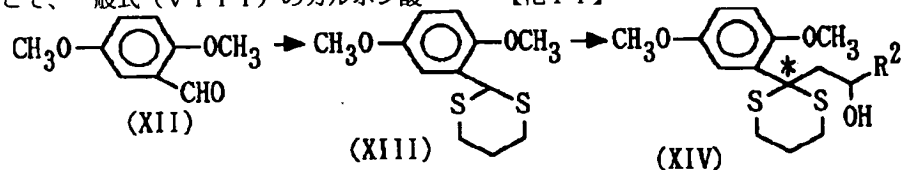
誘導体は液晶化合物の合成中間体としてよく知られている化合物であり、一部は市販されており、それ以外の化合物も市販の化合物から公知の方法により容易に製造することができる。

【0037】また、一般式(V)の光学活性オキシラン誘導体も、一部は市販されており、市販されていない化合物も、市販の光学活性なエピクロロヒドリンから、容易に合成することができる。

【0038】2)一般式(Ib)のクロマン誘導体(一般式(I)において、Z=Hであり、n=2である化合物)

【0039】

【化11】



【0040】(式中、R²及び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)

市販の式(XII)の2,5-ジメトキシベンズアルデヒドをプロパンジオールでチオアセタール化し、得られた式(XIII)のジチアン誘導体を強塩基によりアニオンとし、次いで光学活性な一般式(V)のオキシラ

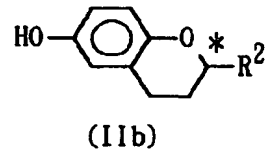
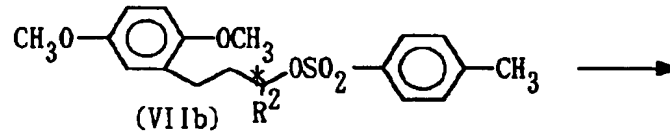
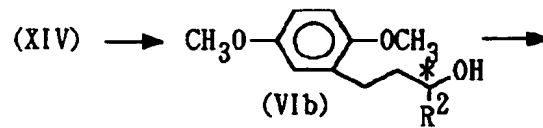
ン誘導体と反応させて、光学活性な一般式(XIV)の(2-ヒドロキシアシル)ジチアン誘導体を得られる。

【0041】

【化12】

9

10



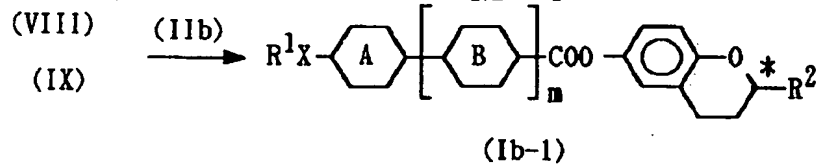
【0042】(式中、 R^2 及び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)

次に、一般式(XIV)の化合物をラネーニッケルで還元的に脱硫して、光学活性な3-ヒドロキシアルキル基を有する一般式(VIb)の1,4-ジメトキシベンゼ

ン誘導体を得る。更に水酸基をトシル化した後、上記1)の場合と同様にして脱メチル化して環化させ、一般式(IIb)の化合物を得ることができる。

【0043】

【化13】



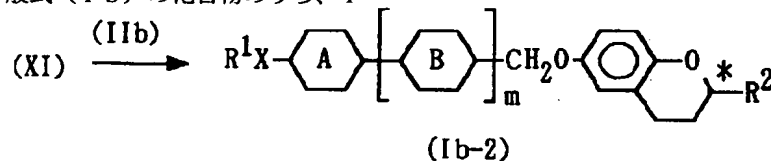
【0044】(式中、 R^1 、X、m、環A、環B、 R^2 及び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)

この一般式(IIb)の化合物と一般式(VIII)のカルボン酸あるいは一般式(IX)の酸クロリドを反応させることにより、一般式(Ib)の化合物のうち、Y

が-COO-である一般式(Ib-1)の化合物を得ることができる。

【0045】

【化14】



【0046】(式中、 R^1 、X、m、環A、環B、 R^2 及び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表わす。)

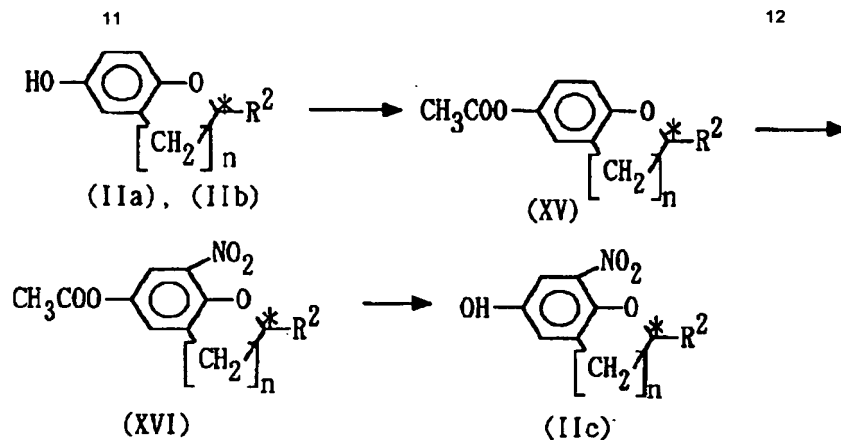
更に、一般式(IIb)の化合物と一般式(XI)の化合物から、同様に一般式(Ib)においてYが-CH2O-である一般式(Ib-2)の化合物を得ることがで

きる。

【0047】[一般式(I)において、Zが水素原子以外の基である化合物の場合]

【0048】

【化15】



【0049】(式中、 n 、 R^2 及び*は一般式(I)におけると同じ意味を表す。)

上記1)及び2)で得られた一般式(IIa)あるいは(IIb)の化合物の水酸基をアセチル化し、得られた一般式(XV)のアセチル体をニトロ化することにより、一般式(XVI)のニトロ体を得ることができる。これを脱アセチル化して、Zがニトロ基である一般式(IIc)を得ることができる。

【0050】ここで一般式(XVI)あるいは一般式(IIc)の化合物のニトロ基を還元してアミノ基とし、亜硝酸ナトリウムでジアゾ化した後、分解することにより一般式(I)においてZがハロゲン原子又は-CNである各化合物、あるいはそのアセチル体を得ることができる。

【0051】同様にして、一般式(I)においてZが

-OHである化合物のアセチル体も得ることができるが、これを常法によりメチル化あるいはトリフルオロメチル化し、次いで脱アセチル化することにより、一般式(I)においてZが $-\text{OCH}_3$ 、 $-\text{OCF}_3$ である各化合物を得ることができる。

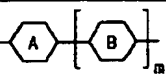

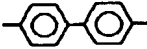
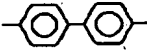

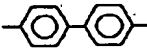

【0052】上記のようにして本発明の一般式(I)及び(II)で表わされる化合物を得ることができるが、これらに属する個々の具体的な化合物は、融点などの相転移温度、赤外吸収スペクトル(IR)、核磁気共鳴スペクトル(NMR)、質量スペクトル(MS)等の手段により確認することができる。

【0053】斯くして得られた一般式(I)の化合物の代表的なものの例を第1表に示す。

【0054】

【表1】

$$R^1X-\text{A}-\left[\text{B}\right]_n-Y-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Z})-\text{O}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_n-R^2 \quad (1)$$

No.	R ¹ X		Y	n	Z	R ²	相転移温度 (℃)
(1-1)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	1	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	53(Cr→N*) 59(N*-I)
(1-2)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	1	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	115(Cr→Sc*) 140(Sc*-SA) 183(SA-N*) 185(N*-I)
(1-3)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	1	NO ₂	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	111(Cr→Sc*) 112(Sc*-SA) 180(SA-I)
(1-4)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	72(Cr→N*) 79(N*-I)
(1-5)	n-C ₈ H ₁₇ O		COO	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	74(Cr→Sc*) 154.5(Sc*-SA) 167.5(SA-N*) 187.5(N*-I)
(1-6)	n-C ₇ H ₁₅		COO	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	51(Cr→N*) 45(SA-N*) 74(N*-I)

【表2】

$$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{Z})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^2)_n \quad (11)$$

No.	n	Z	R ²	光学純度 (%)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (°)	融点 (°C)
(II-1)	1	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	90	+33.7	57
(II-2)	1	NO ₂	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	100	-44.1	56
(II-3)	2	H	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	94	-83.2	51

【0058】例えば、第1表のNo. (I-1) の化合物

わずか10重量%及びフェニルピリミジン系の母体液晶90重量%からなるSC*液晶組成物の、25℃における自発分極は+2.58nC/cm²であり、それを用いて作製した表示用セルでは、200μ秒の高速応答が確認された。

【0059】更に、Zがニトロ基であるNo. (I-3)の化合物10重量%及び同じ母体液晶90重量%からなるSC*液晶組成物の、25℃における自発分極は+7.17nC/cm²と更に大きくなった。また、n=2であるNo. (I-4)の化合物15重量%及び同じ母体液晶85重量%からなるSC*液晶組成物の、25℃における自発分極は絶対値が0.1nC/cm²以下と小さかったが、その応答は670μ秒と自発分極が小さい割には高速であった。これはNo. (I-4)の化合物の粘性がかなり小さいことを示している。

【0060】第1表から、本発明の一般式(I)の化合物は広い温度範囲で液晶相を示し、高い温度域までSC*相を示す傾向を有するものが多い。従って、母体液晶に添加することにより、組成物のSC*相の上限温度(Tc)を高くすることが可能である。本発明の一般式(I)の化合物の中にはSC*相を示さない化合物も存在するが、そのような化合物を母体液晶に添加してもTcを低下させることはほとんどない。

【0061】また、一般式(I)の化合物に代えて、あるいは一般式(I)の化合物と併用して、一般式(II)で表わされる化合物もキラルドーパントとして用いることができる。ただし、一般式(II)の化合物は、添加により組成物の液晶相温度範囲を狭くする傾向が強いので、その添加量は少量に制限される。

【0062】例えば、第2表中のNo. (II-1)の化合物わずか2重量%及び同じ母体液晶98重量%からなるSC*液晶組成物では、1m秒以下の高速応答が確認された。

【0063】一般式(I)の化合物の多くは広い温度範囲でN*相を示すので、添加により母体液晶のN相温度範囲を拡大する傾向を有する。

【0064】一般的に、少量の添加でも大きい自発分極を誘起する光学活性化合物は、N*相の温度範囲を狭くするか、あるいは消失させやすく、SA相の温度範囲を拡大する傾向の強いものが多い。このような化合物をキラルドーパントとして用いた場合、得られたSC*液晶組成物の相系列は高温域から、(I-SA-SC*)となることが多い。また、母体液晶の粘性を低下させるために、母体液晶の構成成分として、シクロヘキサン環あるいは両側鎖にアルキル基を有する化合物を用いることがあるが、この化合物はやはりSA相を拡大し、N*相を消失させやすい傾向を有する。

【0065】ところが、現在の配向技術では、SC*液晶組成物は高温域から(I-N*-SA-SC*)の相系列を示すことが最も望ましいとされている。本発明の一

般式(I)の化合物をキラルドーパントとして用いると、上記の望ましい相系列を得ることは極めて容易である。

【0066】優れた配向性を得るためには、上記の(I-N*-SA-SC*)の相系列に加えて、N*及びSC*相、特にN*相における螺旋のピッチが大きいことが重要である。螺旋ピッチを大きくするためには、誘起する螺旋の向きが逆の光学活性化合物を添加すればよい。

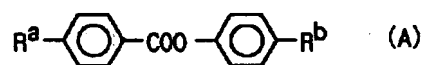
【0067】一般式(V)の光学活性オキシランとして、絶対配置が(R)の化合物を用いると、得られる一般式(IIb)、(Ib)の化合物の*の絶対配置は(S)となる。

【0068】一般式(IIa)又は(Ia)の化合物を母体液晶に添加し、誘起する自発分極の極性が+である場合、ネマチック(キラルネマチック)相の誘起する螺旋の向きは左であり、自発分極の極性が-である場合には、螺旋の向きは右である。従って、一般式(I)の化合物と誘起する自発分極の極性が等しく、螺旋の向きが逆である化合物、具体的には、自発分極の極性が-で螺旋の向きが左、あるいは自発分極の極性が+で螺旋の向きが右であるような化合物を、キラルドーパントとして併用することが好ましい。

【0069】本発明のSC*液晶組成物中の一般式(I)の化合物の含有量は組成物全体の5~50重量%が好ましいが、他の光学活性化合物を併用する場合には、本発明の一般式(I)の化合物の使用量は更に少なくてもよい。また、一般式(II)の化合物は組成物全体の5重量%以下であることが好ましい。

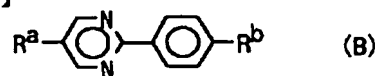
【0070】本発明の一般式(I)の化合物をドーパントとして添加する母体液晶に用いられるSC化合物としては、例えば下記一般式(A)

【0071】
【化16】



【0072】(式中、R^a及びR^bは直鎖状又は分岐状のアルキル基、アルコキシル基、アルコキシカルボニル基、アルカノイルオキシ基又はアルコキシカルボニルオキシ基を表わし、互いに同一であっても異なってもよい。)で表わされるフェニルベンゾエート系化合物や一般式(B)

【0073】
【化17】

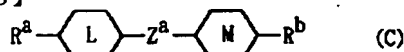


【0074】(式中、R^a及びR^bは一般式(A)における同じ意味を表わす。)で表わされるピリミジン系化合物をあげることができる。また一般式(A)、(B)

を含めて一般式 (C)

【0075】

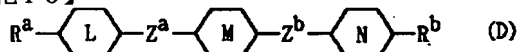
【化18】



【0076】(式中、 R^a 及び R^b は一般式(A)におけると同じ意味を表わし、環L及び環Mはそれぞれ1, 4-フェニレン基、1, 4-シクロヘキシレン基、ピリジン-2, 5-ジイル基、ピリミジン-2, 5-ジイル基、ピラジン-2, 5-ジイル基、ピリダジン-3, 6-ジイル基、1, 3-ジオキサソ-2, 5-ジイル基あるいはこれらのハロゲン置換体を表わし、互いに同一であっても異なってもよく、 Z^a は $-\text{COO}-$ 、 $-\text{O}-$ 、 $-\text{CO}-$ 、 $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ 、 $-\text{OCH}_2-$ 、 $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ 、 $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ 又は単結合を表わす。)で表わされる化合物も同様の目的に使用することができる。また、SC相の温度範囲を高温域に拡大する目的には一般式(D)

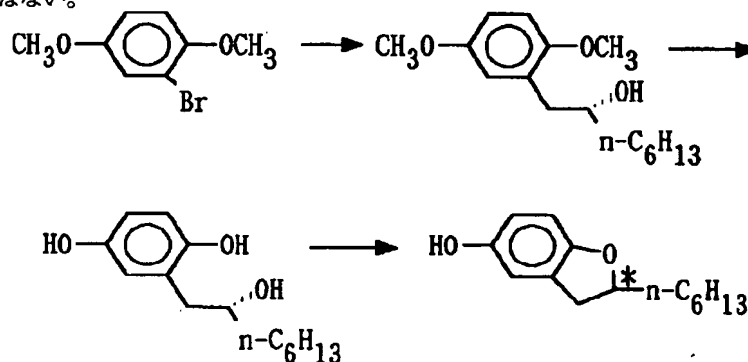
【0077】

【化19】



【0078】(式中、 R^a 及び R^b は一般式(A)におけると同じ意味を表わし、環L、環M及び環Nは前記一般式(C)における環L、環Mと同じ意味を表わし、互いに同一であっても異なってもよく、 Z^a 及び Z^b はそれぞれ前記一般式(C)における Z^a と同じ意味を表わし、互いに同一であっても異なってもよい。)で表わされる3環の化合物を用いることができる。

【0079】これらの化合物は混合してSC液晶組成物として用いるのが効果的であるが、組成物としてSC相を示せばよいのであって、個々の化合物については必ずしもSC相を示す必要はない。



【0085】(1-a) (R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-2-オクタノールの合成
1-ブロモ-2, 5-ジメトキシベンゼン 8.7 g (40ミリモル)のエーテル50ml溶液に、 -78°C で1.6Mブチリチウム-ヘキサソル溶液25mlを加えて30分間攪拌した。これにヨウ化銅(I) 3.81 g (20ミリモル)を加え、2時間かけて 0°C まで昇温し

【0080】本発明の一般式(I)の化合物を、上記SC母体液晶に添加して得られたSC液晶組成物は、例えば、2枚の透明ガラス電極間に $1\sim 20\mu\text{m}$ 程度の薄膜として封入することにより、表示用セルとして使用できる。良好なコントラストを得るためには均一に配向したモノドメインとする必要があるが、前述のように本発明の一般式(I)の化合物を用いることにより、配向性に優れた組成物が得られるので、そのようなセルを得ることも容易である。

【0081】

【実施例】以下に実施例をあげて、本発明を具体的に説明するが、勿論本発明の主旨、及び適用範囲は、これらの実施例により制限されるものではない。

【0082】なお、化合物の構造はNMR、IR、MS及び元素分析により確認した。相転移温度の測定は温度調節ステージを備えた偏光顕微鏡及び示差走査熱量計

(DSC)を併用して行った。IRにおける(KBr)は錠剤成形による、(neat)は液膜による測定を表わす。NMRにおける CDCl_3 は溶媒を表わし、sは1重線、dは2重線、tは3重線、quintetは5重線を、mは多重線を、また例えば、dtは2重の3重線を表わし、bは幅広い線を表わす。Jはカップリング定数を表わす。MSにおけるM $^+$ は親ピークを表わし、()内の数値はそのピークの相対強度を表わす。組成物中における「%」はすべて「重量%」を表わす。

【0083】

(実施例1) 一般式(II)の化合物の合成(1)

(+) -2-ヘキシル-2, 3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール

【0084】

【化20】

た後、(R)-1, 2-エポキシオクタン 2.56 g (20ミリモル)のエーテル10ml溶液を滴下し、更に2時間攪拌した。反応液を飽和塩化アンモニウム水溶液で処理し、セライト濾過した後、反応生成物をエーテルで抽出した。抽出液を濃縮し、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, トルエン/エーテル=20/1)を用いて精製して、(R)-

1-(2,5-ジメトキシフェニル)-2-オクタノール3.1g(収率58%,89%ee)を得た。

【0086】無色油状物質

Rf値:0.2(ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -10.0°(C=1.3, CHCl₃)

IR(KBr) 3200~3700, 2940, 1500, 1470, 1220, 1050, 805, 720 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR(CDCl₃) δ 0.88(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.23~1.55(m, 13H), 2.11(d, J=3.7Hz, 1H), 2.65(dd, J=13.6 and 8.3Hz, 1H), 2.85(dd, J=13.6 and 3.7Hz, 1H), 3.76(s, 3H), 3.79(s, 3H), 3.78~3.87(m, 1H), 6.72~6.81(m, 3H)

MS m/z 266(M⁺, 16), 152(100), 137(46)

元素分析: C₁₆H₂₆O₃として

計算値: C, 72.14%; H, 9.84%

実測値: C, 71.86%; H, 9.87%

【0087】(1-b) (R)-(2-ヒドロキシオクチル)ヒドロキノンの合成

上記(1-a)で得た(R)-1-(2,5-ジメトキシフェニル)-2-オクタノール1.2g(4.5ミリモル)のジクロロメタン20ml溶液に、0℃でジメチルスルフィド3.3ml(45ミリモル)と塩化アルミニウム3g(23ミリモル)を加えた後、室温で6時間攪拌した。反応液を減圧濃縮し、ジクロロメタン100mlを加えた後、1M塩酸300mlに注いだ。有機層を分離した後、反応生成物をジクロロメタン50mlで3回抽出し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した。減圧濃縮した後、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)を用いて精製して、(R)-(2-ヒドロキシオクチル)ヒドロキノンを1.1g(収率95%)を得た。

【0088】無色粉末

融点 80℃

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +4.1°(C=0.58, CHCl₃)

IR(KBr) 3000~3700, 2940, 1505, 1470, 1210, 1040, 1010, 810 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR(CDCl₃) δ 0.89(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.2~1.6(m, 10H), 2.23(d, J=2.8Hz, 1H), 2.73(dd, J=14.5 and 7.5Hz, 1H), 2.80(dd, J=14.5 and 2.8Hz, 1H), 3.95~4.03(m, 1H), 4.30(s, 1H), 6.55(d, J=3.0Hz, 1H), 6.62(dd, J=8.6 and 3.0Hz, 1H), 6.79(d,

J=8.6Hz, 1H), 7.66(s, 1H)

MS m/z 238(M⁺, 18), 124(100), 55(34)

高分解能MS(M⁺): C₁₄H₂₂O₃として

計算値: 238.1568

実測値: 238.1573

【0089】(1-c) (+)-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール(その1)

上記(1-b)で得た(R)-(2-ヒドロキシオクチル)ヒドロキノンを575mg(2.4ミリモル)のベンゼン15ml溶液にp-トルエンスルホン酸140mgを加え、2時間加熱還流した。反応液を1M塩酸50mlに注ぎ、反応生成物を酢酸エチル30mlで3回抽出し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した後、減圧濃縮した。残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=10/1)を用いて精製して、(+)-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール380mg(収率71%, 67%ee)を得た。これを(ヘキサン/エタノール=500/1, 200/1)から再結晶させて、精製物135mg(収率25%, 90%ee)を得た。

【0090】無色針状晶

融点 57℃

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +33.7°(C=0.54, CHCl₃)

IR(KBr) 3000~3600, 2940, 2870, 1480, 1225, 1210, 850, 820 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR(CDCl₃) δ 0.89(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.54(m, 8H), 1.60~1.69(m, 1H), 1.77~1.86(m, 1H), 2.81(dd, J=15.6 and 8.0Hz, 1H), 3.20(dd, J=15.6 and 8.8Hz, 1H), 4.41(s, 1H), 4.73(quintet, J=8.2Hz, 1H), 6.54(dd, J=8.4 and 2.6Hz, 1H), 6.59(d, J=8.4Hz, 1H), 6.67(d, J=2.6Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 220(M⁺, 67), 123(100)

元素分析: C₁₄H₂₀O₂として

計算値: C, 76.33%; H, 9.15%

実測値: C, 76.10%; H, 9.11%

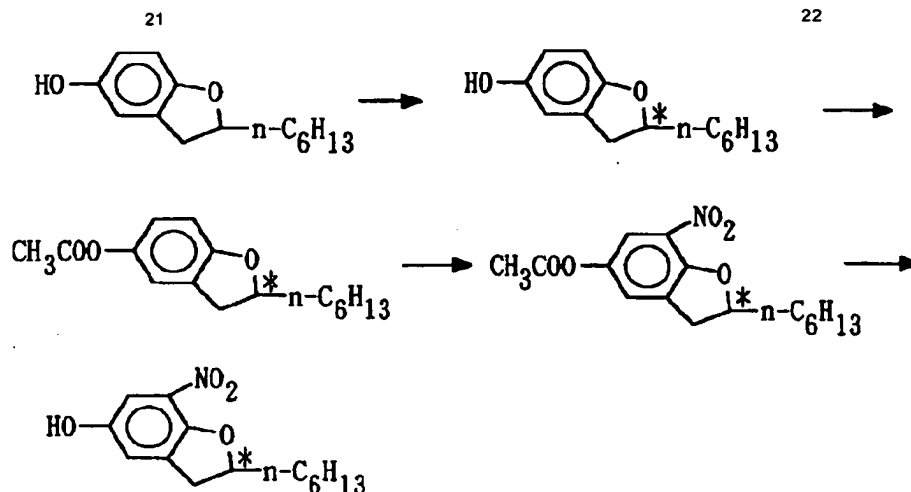
【0091】

(実施例2) 一般式(II)の化合物の合成(2)

(-)-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール(その1)

【0092】

【化21】



【0093】(2-a) (+)-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール(ラセミ体)の合成(その2)

実施例1と同様に合成した2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール(ラセミ体)を、光学異性体分離カラム(ダイセル社, CHIRALCEL OD, 1×25 cm, ヘキサン/2-プロパノール=9/1)を用いて、高速液体クロマトグラフィーにより(+)-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オールを分取した。

【0094】(2-b) (+)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフランの合成

上記(2-a)で得た(+)-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール405 mg(1.8ミリモル)のジクロロメタン溶液5 mlに室温で無水酢酸0.9 ml(9ミリモル)とピリジン0.7 ml(9ミリモル)を加え、一晚撹拌した。反応液を1 M塩酸50 mlに注ぎ、反応生成物をエーテル30 mlで3回抽出し、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液で洗浄した後、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥し、減圧濃縮した。得られた残渣をガラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=20/1)を用いて精製して、(+)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン456 mg得た。(収率95%)

【0095】無色油状物質

Rf値: 0.4 (ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} +44.4^\circ$ (c=1.27, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 2980, 2900, 1770, 1500, 1220 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.23~1.55 (m, 8H), 1.60~1.70 (m, 1H), 1.78~1.88 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.85 (d

d, J=15.6 and 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, J=15.6 and 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (quintet, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.

6.9 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J=8.5 and 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 262 (M⁺, 13), 220 (100), 123 (73)

元素分析: C₁₆H₂₂O₃として

計算値: C, 73.25%; H, 8.45%

実測値: C, 72.99%; H, 8.37%

【0096】(2-c) (-)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフランの合成

上記(2-b)で得た(+)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン420 mg

(1.6ミリモル)の無水酢酸5 ml溶液に、発煙硝酸0.2 mlと濃硫酸1滴の無水酢酸2 ml溶液を、-50℃で(+)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフランが消失するまで滴下した。飽和食塩水50 mlを加え、反応生成物をエーテル10 mlで3回抽出した。飽和食塩水10 mlで洗浄した後、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥し、減圧濃縮した。得られた残渣をガラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=8/1~4/1)を用いて精製して、(-)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン380 mg(収率77%)を得た。

【0097】黄色油状物質

Rf値: 0.25 (ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} -13.6^\circ$ (c=1.1, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 2950, 1770 (CO), 1538, 1470, 1370, 1200 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.57 (m, 8H), 1.69~1.79 (m, 1H), 1.89~1.99 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd

t, J=16.2, 7.5, and 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (ddt, J=16.2, 9.0, and

5.0 Hz, 1H), 6.9 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J=8.5 and 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H)

d 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (ddt, J=9.0, 7.5, and 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dt, J=2.4 and 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dt, J=2.4 and 0.8 Hz, 1H)
MS m/z 307 (M⁺, 5), 265 (61), 43 (100)

元素分析: C₁₆H₂₁NO₅として

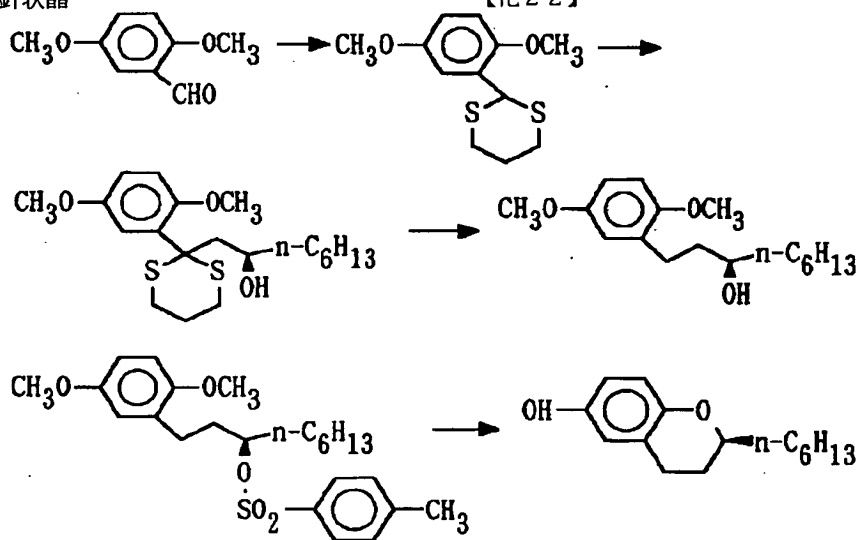
計算値: C, 62.53%; H, 6.89%; N, 4.56%

実測値: C, 62.49%; H, 7.04%; N, 4.41%

【0098】(2-d) (一) -2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール
の合成

上記(2-c)で得た(一)-5-アセトキシ-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン343mg(1.1ミリモル)のアセトン溶液10mlに、0℃で2M水酸化ナトリウム水溶液3mlを滴下し、0.5時間攪拌した。反応液を1M塩酸50mlに注ぎ、反応生成物を酢酸エチル20mlで3回抽出し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した後、減圧濃縮した。得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=3/1)を用いて精製して、(一)-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール215mg(収率74%, 100% ee)を得た。

【0099】黄色針状晶



【0102】(3-a) 2-(2,5-ジメトキシフェニル)-1,3-ジチアンの合成

2,5-ジメトキシベンズアルデヒド5g、プロパンジチオール3.3ml、ポリリン酸トリメチルシリル(P P S E)-ジクロロメタン溶液45mlを室温で15時間攪拌した。反応液を飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液3

融点 56℃

[α]_D²⁰ -44.1° (c=0.63, CHCl₃)
IR (KBr) 3100~3600, 2940, 1515, 1463, 1330, 1260, 850, 775 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.56 (m, 8H), 1.67~1.77 (m, 1H), 1.86~1.97 (m, 1H), 2.91 (ddt, J=16.1, 7.4, and 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (ddt, J=16.1, 8.9, and 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 5.01 (ddt, J=8.9, 7.4, and 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (dt, J=2.6 and 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dt, J=2.6 and 0.8 Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 265 (M⁺, 41), 55 (100), 41 (76)

元素分析: C₁₄H₁₉NO₄として

計算値: C, 63.38%; H, 7.22%; N, 5.28%

実測値: C, 63.33%; H, 7.17%; N, 5.22%

【0100】

(実施例3) 一般式(I I)の化合物の合成(2)

(S)-2-ヘキシルクロマン-6-オールの合成

【0101】

【化22】

00mlに注ぎ、反応生成物をエーテル400mlで抽出した。抽出液を濃縮した後、ヘキサン/エーテル/ジクロロメタン(4/2/1)混合溶媒から再結晶させて、2-(2,5-ジメトキシフェニル)-1,3-ジチアン6.0g(収率78%)を得た。

【0103】無色針状晶

融点 130℃

IR (KBr) 2960, 2930, 2850, 1608, 1500, 1450, 1420, 1318, 1272, 1233, 1200, 1040, 808, 743, 684 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.80~2.40 (m, 2H), 2.77~3.30 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 7.22 (s, 1H)

MS m/z 256 (M⁺, 100), 182 (74), 149 (93), 121 (48)

元素分析: C₁₂H₁₆O₂S₂として

計算値: C, 56.22%; H, 6.29%; S, 25.01%

実測値: C, 56.06%; H, 6.20%; S, 24.98%

【0104】(3-b) (R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-2-(2-ヒドロキシオクチル)-1, 3-ジチアンの合成

上記(3-a)で得た2-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-1, 3-ジチアン1.54g (6ミリモル)のTHF 12ml溶液に、-78℃で1.5Mブチリチウム-ヘキサン溶液4.5mlを加え10分間攪拌した。これに(R)-1, 2-エポキシオクタン1.1ml (7.2ミリモル)を加え、6時間かけて0℃まで昇温した。反応液を1M塩酸で処理し、生成物を酢酸エチルで抽出した後、抽出液を濃縮し、残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)を用いて精製して、(R)-2-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-2-(2-ヒドロキシオクチル)-1, 3-ジチアン1.7g (収率71%, 91% ee)を得た。

【0105】無色油状物質

Rf値: 0.2 (ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)

[α]_D²⁰ +29.0° (C=1.0, CHCl₃)

IR (neat) 3500, 2940, 1490, 1280, 1225, 1050, 810 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.85 (t, J=7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.18~1.48 (m, 10H), 1.90~2.06 (m, 2H), 2.48 (d, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd, J=14.9 and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (dd, J=14.9 and 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J=14.3, 8.3, and 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.84~2.93 (m, 3H), 3.63~3.70 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.81 (dd, J=8.8 and 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J=3.0 Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 384 (M⁺, 24), 255 (28), 163 (61), 113 (100), 55 (37), 43 (53)

元素分析: C₂₀H₃₂O₃S₂として

計算値: C, 62.46%; H, 8.39%; S, 16.67%

実測値: C, 62.52%; H, 8.26%; S, 16.56%

【0106】(3-c) (R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-3-ノナノールの合成

上記(3-b)で得た(R)-2-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-2-(2-ヒドロキシオクチル)-1, 3-ジチアン2.0g (5.2ミリモル)のアセトン20ml溶液に、ラネーニツケル(W-4)エタノール懸濁液60mlと2-プロパノール2mlを加え、30分加熱還流した。反応液をセライト濾過した後、濾液を濃縮し、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)を用いて精製して、(R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-3-ノナノール1.1g (収率74%, 84% ee)を得た。

【0107】無色油状物質

Rf値: 0.25 (ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)

[α]_D²⁰ -19.6° (C=1.1, CHCl₃)

IR (neat) 3500, 2950, 1500, 1225, 1050 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, J=7 Hz, 3H), 1.22~1.35 (m, 7H), 1.38~1.50 (m, 3H), 1.64~1.77 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, J=4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (ddd, J=13.6, 7.9, and 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dt, J=13.6 and 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.46~3.56 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 6.70 (dd, J=8.8 and 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, J=3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 280 (M⁺, 71), 152 (100), 121 (48)

高分解能MS (M⁺): C₁₇H₂₈O₃として

計算値: 280.2037

実測値: 280.2050

【0108】(3-d) (R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-3-(p-トルエンスルホニルオキシ)ノナンの合成

上記(3-c)で得た(R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-3-ノナノール1.04g (3.7ミリモル)のピリジン溶液に塩化p-トルエンスルホン1.1g (5.6ミリモル)と少量の4-(N, N-ジメチルアミノ)ピリジン(DMAP)を加え、室温で一晩攪拌した。反応液をセライト濾過した後、濾液を1M

塩酸に注ぎ、反応生成物をエーテル抽出し、抽出液を飽和食塩水で洗浄した。無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した後、減圧濃縮し、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー (Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル = 5/1) を用いて精製して、(R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-3-(p-トルエンスルホニルオキシ)ノナン 1.2 g (収率 76%) を得た。

【0109】無色油状物質

Rf 値: 0.4 (ヘキサン/酢酸エチル = 5/1)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} +11.4^\circ$ (C=1.3, CHCl₃)

IR (neat) 2950, 1500, 1360, 1227, 1180, 1050, 900 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.86 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.13~1.29 (m, 8H), 1.62 (quartet, J=6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.79~1.90 (m, 2H), 2.43

(s, 3H), 2.44~2.61 (m, 2H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.60

(quintet, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=

8.8 and 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 434 (M⁺, 19), 262 (57), 151 (100), 121 (39), 91 (31), 57 (45), 41 (45)

元素分析: C₂₄H₃₄O₅S として

計算値: C, 66.33%; H, 7.89%; S, 7.38%

実測値: C, 66.15%; H, 7.74%; S, 7.37%

【0110】(3-e) (S)-2-ヘキシルクロマン-6-オール合成

上記(3-d)で得た(R)-1-(2, 5-ジメトキシフェニル)-3-(p-トルエンスルホニルオキシ)ノナン 1.03 g (2.4ミリモル)の塩化メチレン 15 ml 溶液に、-20℃でジメチルスルフィド 1.4 ml (19ミリモル)と塩化アルミニウム 1.3 g (10ミリモル)を加え、0℃まで昇温しながら、3時間攪拌した後、減圧濃縮した。エーテル 20 ml と 1M 塩酸 50 ml を加え、セライト濾過した後、反応生成物をエーテル 20 ml で 3 回抽出し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した。濾過した後、減圧濃縮し、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー (Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル = 5/1) を用いて精製して、(S)-2-ヘキシルクロマン-6-オール 0.39 g (収率 70%, 78% ee) を得た。更に (ヘキサン/エーテル = 100/1) から再結晶させて精製した。(0.14 g, 収率 26%, 94% ee)

【0111】無色針状晶

融点 51℃

$[\alpha]_D^{20} -83.2^\circ$ (C=0.57, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 3400, 2950, 1500, 1380, 1200, 810 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, J=6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.77 (m, 11H), 1.96 (dddd, J=13.5, 6.2, 3.2 and 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (ddd, J=16.6, 5.6 and 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (ddd, J=16.6, 11.2 and 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.87~3.93 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 6.52 (d, J=3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (dd, J=8.6 and 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H)

MS m/z 234 (M⁺, 49), 123 (100), 41 (18)

元素分析: C₁₅H₂₂O₂ として

計算値: C, 76.88%; H, 9.46%

実測値: C, 76.59%; H, 9.50%

【0112】

(実施例 4) 一般式 (I) の化合物の合成 (1)

(+)-2-ヘキシル-5-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)カルボニルオキシ-2, 3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン (No. (I-1) の化合物) の合成

4-オクチルオキシ安息香酸 63 mg (0.25ミリモル)のジクロロメタン 2 ml 溶液に、ジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミド (DCC) 62 mg (0.3ミリモル)を加え、室温で 10 分間攪拌した。実施例 1 で得られた (+)-2-ヘキシル-2, 3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン

-5-オール 55 mg (0.25ミリモル)と DMAP 15 mg を加え、更に室温で一晩攪拌した。反応液を減圧濃縮した後、エーテル 30 ml を加えてセライト濾過し、濾液を減圧濃縮した後、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー (Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル = 80/1) を用いて精製して、(+)-2-ヘキシル-5-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)カルボニルオキシ-2, 3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン 78 mg (収率 69%, 90% ee) を得た。更にヘキサンから再結晶させて、精製物 45 mg (収率 40%, 91% ee) を得た。

【0113】無色粉末

相転移温度 53℃ (Cr→N'), 59℃ (N-I)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} +30.5^\circ$ (c=0.57, CHCl₃)

IR (KBr) 2940, 2860, 1730, 1610, 1490, 1260, 1170, 1130 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, J=6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.54 (m, 18H), 1.63~1.72 (m, 1H), 1.80~1.89 (m, 1H), 1.82 (quintet, J=6.6 Hz, 2

H), 2.88 (dd, $J=15.6$ and 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, $J=15.6$ and 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (t, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.81 (quintet, $J=8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, $J=8.5$ and 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, $J=9$ Hz, 2H), 6.98 (dd, $J=2.4$ and 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J=9.0$ Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 452 (M^+ , 4), 233 (100), 121 (56)

元素分析: $C_{29}H_{40}O_4$ として

計算値: C, 76.95%; H, 8.91%

実測値: C, 76.74%; H, 8.96%

【0114】(実施例5) 一般式(1)の化合物の合成(2)

(+)-2-ヘキシル-5-[4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)フェニル]カルボニルオキシ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン(No. (I-2)の化合物)の合成
実施例4と同様にして、(+)-2-ヘキシル-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール50mgと4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)安息香酸75mgから、(+)-2-ヘキシル-5-[4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)フェニル]カルボニルオキシ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン54mg(収率44%, 88% ee)を得た。更に(ヘキサン/エタノール=10/1)から再結晶させて、精製物27mg(収率22%, 90% ee)を得た。

【0115】無色粉末

相転移温度 115°C ($C_r \rightarrow SC^*$)、140°C ($SC^* \rightarrow SA$)、183°C ($SA \rightarrow N^*$)、185°C ($N^* \rightarrow I$)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} +30.7^\circ$ ($c=0.3$, $CHCl_3$)

IR (KBr) 2940, 2860, 1730, 1605, 1490, 1280, 1190, 825 cm^{-1}

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 0.89 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 1.24~1.55 (m, 18H), 1.64~1.73 (m, 1H), 1.80~1.90 (m, 1H), 1.81 (quintet, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.89 (dd, $J=15.7$ and 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (dd, $J=15.7$ and 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (t, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.82 (quintet, $J=8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, $J=8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, $J=8.5$ and 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.00~7.02 (m, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, $J=8.6$ Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, $J=8.6$ Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 528 (M^+ , 8), 309 (100), 197 (12)

高分解能MS (M^+): $C_{35}H_{44}O_4$ として

計算値: 528.3237

実測値: 528.3266

【0116】

(実施例6) 一般式(1)の化合物の合成(3)

(+)-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-5-[4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)フェニル]カルボニルオキシ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン(No. (I-3)の化合物)の合成

4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)安息香酸308mg(0.94ミリモル)の塩化メチレン10ml溶液に、DCC214mg(1.0ミリモル)を加え、室温で0.5時間攪拌した後、実施例2で得られた(-)-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン-5-オール250mg(0.94ミリモル)とDMAP60mgを加え、更に室温で一晩攪拌した。反応液を減圧濃縮した後、エーテル30mlを加えてセライト濾過し、濾液を減圧濃縮した。得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel 60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=10/1~3/1)を用いて精製して、(+)-2-ヘキシル-7-ニトロ-5-[4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)フェニル]カルボニルオキシ-2,3-ジヒドロベンゾフラン380mg(収率70%)を得た。

【0117】黄色針状晶

相転移温度 111°C ($C_r \rightarrow SC^*$)、112°C ($SC^* \rightarrow SA$)、180°C ($SA \rightarrow I$)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} +2.4^\circ$ ($c=0.51$, $CHCl_3$)

IR (KBr) 2900, 1730 (CO), 1600, 1522, 1250, 1180, 820, 760 cm^{-1}

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 0.90 (t, $J=6.9$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.57 (m, 18H), 1.65~1.80 (m, 1H), 1.82 (quintet, $J=6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.90~2.02 (m, 1H), 2.99 (dd, $J=16.2$ and 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, $J=16.2$ and 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (t, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.11 (ddt, $J=8.7$, 7.4 , and 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (dt, $J=2.4$ and 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, $J=8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, $J=2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J=8.6$ Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 573 (M^+ , 1), 309 (100)

元素分析: $C_{35}H_{43}NO_6$ として

計算値: C, 73.27%; H, 7.55%; N, 2.44%

実測値: C, 73.13%; H, 7.51%; N, 2.29%

【0118】(実施例7) 一般式(I)の化合物の合成(4)

(S)-2-ヘキシル-6-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)カルボニルオキシクロマン(No.(I-4)の化合物)の合成

4-オクチルオキシ安息香酸50mg(0.2ミリモル)のジクロロメタン溶液に、DCC49mg(0.24ミリモル)を加えて10分間攪拌した後、実施例3で得られた(S)-2-ヘキシルクロマン-6-オール47mg(0.2ミリモル)と少量のDMAPを加えて室温で1晩攪拌した。反応液を減圧濃縮した後、エーテル50mlを加えてセライト濾過した。濾液を減圧濃縮し、得られた残渣をカラムクロマトグラフィー(Kieselgel60, ヘキサン/酢酸エチル=5/1)を用いて精製して、(S)-2-ヘキシル-6-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)カルボニルオキシクロマン66mg(収率70%)を得た。更に(ヘキサン/エーテル=10/1)から再結晶させて、精製物52mg(収率56%, 98%ee)を得た。

【0119】無色針状晶

相転移温度 72°C(Cr→N*), 79°C(N*→I)

[α]_D²⁰ -54.6°(C=0.52, CHCl₃)
IR(KBr) 2940, 1730(CO), 1602, 1495, 1280, 1260, 1175cm⁻¹

¹H NMR(CDCl₃) δ 0.89(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 0.90(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.79(m, 21H), 1.82(quinlet, J=6.6Hz, 2H), 1.95~2.02(m, 1H), 2.75(ddd, J=16.6, 5.3, and 3.2Hz, 1H), 2.86(ddd, J=16.6, 11.1, and 6.1Hz, 1H), 3.98(dddd, J=9.7, 7.4, 5.4, and 2.1Hz, 1H), 4.03(t, J=6.5Hz, 2H), 6.81(dd, J=7.0 and 2.3Hz, 1H), 6.86~6.91(m, 2H), 6.95(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.11(d, J=9Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 466(M⁺, 5), 233(100), 121(55)

元素分析: C₃₀H₄₂O₄として

計算値: C, 77.22%; H, 9.07%

実測値: C, 76.99%; H, 8.95%

【0120】(実施例8) 一般式(I)の化合物の合成(5)

(S)-2-ヘキシル-6-[4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)フェニル]カルボニルオキシクロマン(N

o.(I-5)の化合物)の合成

実施例7と同様にして、(S)-2-ヘキシルクロマン-6-オール45mg(0.19ミリモル)と4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)安息香酸81mgから、(S)-2-ヘキシル-6-[4-(4-オクチルオキシフェニル)フェニル]カルボニルオキシクロマン74mg(収率71%)を得た。更に(ヘキサン/エタノール=4/1)から再結晶させて、精製物56mg(収率54%, 96%ee)を得た。

【0121】無色針状晶

相転移温度 116°C(Cr→SC*), 159°C(SC*→SA), 178°C(SA→N*), 198°C(I→N*)

[α]_D²⁰ -52.0°(C=0.68, CHCl₃)
IR(KBr) 2940, 1730(CO), 1602, 1500, 1280, 1198, 1080, 830cm⁻¹

¹H NMR(CDCl₃) δ 0.90(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 0.91(t, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 1.25~1.79(m, 21H), 1.82(quinlet, J=6.7Hz, 2H), 1.96~2.04(m, 1H), 2.76(ddd, J=16.7, 5.5, and 3.3Hz, 1H), 2.87(ddd, J=16.7, 11.1, and 6.0Hz, 1H), 3.99(dddd, J=9.6, 7.3, 5.4, and 2.1Hz, 1H), 4.02(t, J=6.6Hz, 2H), 6.33(dd, J=7.0 and 2.2Hz, 1H), 6.90~6.94(m, 2H), 7.00(d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 7.59(d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 7.67(d, J=8.7Hz, 2H), 8.21(d, J=8.7Hz, 2H)

MS m/z 542(M⁺, 6), 309(100)

元素分析: C₃₆H₄₆O₄として

計算値: C, 79.67%; H, 8.54%

実測値: C, 79.52%; H, 8.42%

【0122】

(実施例9) 一般式(I)の化合物の合成(6)

(S)-6-(トランス-4-ヘプチルシクロヘキシル)カルボニルオキシ-2-ヘキシルクロマン(No.(I-6)の化合物)の合成

実施例7と同様にして、(S)-2-ヘキシルクロマン-6-オール40mg(0.17ミリモル)とトランス-4-ヘプチルシクロヘキサンカルボン酸39mgから、(S)-6-(トランス-4-ヘプチルシクロヘキシル)カルボニルオキシ-2-ヘキシルクロマン55mg(収率73%, 95%ee)を得た。

【0123】無色針状晶

相転移温度 51°C(Cr→N*), 45°C(SA→N*), 74°C(N*→I)

$[\alpha]_D^{20} -56.4^\circ$ ($C=1.0$, $CHCl_3$)
IR (KBr) 2930, 1740 (CO), 1490, 1220 cm^{-1}

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 0.88 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 0.93~1.02 (m, 2H), 1.16~1.78 (m, 26H), 1.85 (d, $J=13.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.96 (dddd, $J=13.5, 6.0, 3.2$ and 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (d, $J=13.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.43 (tt, $J=12.5$ and 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (ddd, $J=16.7, 5.5$ and 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (ddd, $J=16.7, 11.2$ and 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dddd, $J=9.7, 7.3, 5.3$ and 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.71~6.78 (m, 3H)

MS m/z 443 ($M^++1, 2$), 234 (100)

元素分析: $C_{29}H_{46}O_3$ として

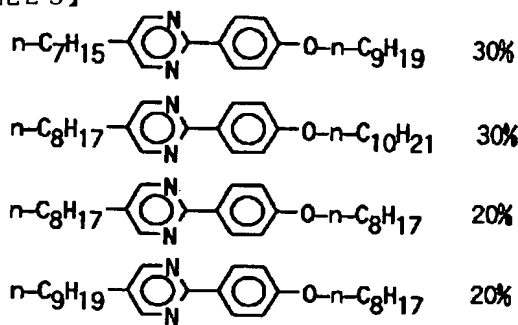
計算値: C, 78.68%; H, 10.47%

実測値: C, 78.42%; H, 10.51%

【0124】(実施例10) SC^* 液晶組成物の調製
以下の組成からなるSC母体液晶(H-1)を調製した。

【0125】

【化23】



【0126】この母体液晶の相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

12.5℃ (Cr→SC)、55.5℃ (SC→SA)、64.5℃ (SA→N)、70℃ (N→I)

このSC母体液晶(H-1)95%及びNo. (I-1)の化合物5%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-1)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0127】52℃ (SC^* →SA)、61.5℃ (SA→N)、67℃ (N→I)

なお、融点は明確でなかった。

【0128】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)90%及びNo. (I-1)の化合物10%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-2)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通り

であった。

【0129】48.5℃ (SC^* →SA)、58℃ (SA→N)、66℃ (N→I)

【0130】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)90%及びNo. (I-2)の化合物10%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-3)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0131】51℃ (SC^* →SA)、67.5℃ (SA→N)、75℃ (N→I)

【0132】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)95重量%及びNo. (I-3)の化合物5%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-4)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0133】54.5℃ (SC^* →SA)、68℃ (SA→N)、71.5℃ (N→I)

【0134】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)90%及びNo. (I-3)の化合物10%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-5)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0135】48.5℃ (SC^* →SA)、71.5℃ (SA→N)、74℃ (N→I)

【0136】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)85%及びNo. (I-4)の化合物15%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-6)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0137】48℃ (SC^* →SA)、53.5℃ (SA→N)、66℃ (N→I)

【0138】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)75%及びNo. (I-5)の化合物25%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-7)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0139】54℃ (SC^* →SA)、70℃ (SA→N)、79.5℃ (N→I)

【0140】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)90%及びNo. (I-6)の化合物10%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-8)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0141】45℃ (SC^* →SA)、58℃ (SA→N)、65.5℃ (N→I)

【0142】同様に、母体液晶(H-1)98%及びNo. (I-1)の化合物2%からなる SC^* 液晶組成物(M-9)を調製した。その相転移温度は以下の通りであった。

【0143】49℃ (SC^* →SA)、56℃ (SA→N)、64.5℃ (N→I)

【0144】(実施例11) 液晶表示素子の作製

実施例10で得られた SC^* 液晶組成物(M-1)を等方性液体(I)相まで加熱し、これを厚さ2 μm の2枚の透明電極板(ポリイミドコーティングラビングによる配向処理を施してある)からなるガラスセルに充填し

て、表示用素子を作製した。これを室温まで徐冷したところ均一に配向したSC*相のセルが得られた。このセルに電界強度 $10\text{ V}_{\text{p-p}}/\mu\text{m}$ 、 50 Hz の矩形波を印加して、その電気光学的応答を測定したところ、 25°C で $360\mu\text{秒}$ という高速応答が確認できた。このときのチルト角は 18.8° であった。また自発分極は $+0.49\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$ であった。

【0145】同様に、SC*液晶組成物(M-2)～(M-8)を用いて液晶表示用素子を各々作製し、その特性を測定した。結果を以下に示す。

(M-2)：応答 $206\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 22.2° 、自発分極 $+2.58\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$

(M-3)：応答 $250\mu\text{秒}$ 、自発分極 $+1.37\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$

(M-4)：応答 $156\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 21.4° 、自発分極 $+3.74\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$

(M-5)：応答 $100\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 20.2° 、自発分極 $+7.17\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$

(M-6)：応答 $670\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 19.2° 、自発分極 $+0.1\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$

(M-7)：応答 $800\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 16.5°

フロントページの続き

(51)Int.Cl. ⁵	識別記号	庁内整理番号
C 07 D 407/12	3 0 7	7602-4C
	3 1 1	7602-4C
C 09 K 19/34		9279-4H
G 09 F 9/35	3 0 3	7244-5G

(72)発明者 楠本 哲生
神奈川県相模原市南台1-9-2-102

(M-8)：応答 $515\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 17.0° 、自発分極 $-0.44\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$

(M-9)：応答 $940\mu\text{秒}$ 、チルト角 15.8°

【0146】次に、No.(I-2)の化合物を用いて同様にして表示用セルを作製した。 100°C でその特性を測定したところ、応答は $45\mu\text{秒}$ で、自発分極は $+64\text{ nC}/\text{cm}^2$ 、チルト角は 21.4° であった。

【0147】

【発明の効果】本発明の一般式(I)、一般式(II)で表わされる光学活性な環状エーテル骨格を有する化合物は、SC相を示す母体液晶にキラルドーパントとして少量添加するだけで、十分な自発分極を誘起することができ、広い温度範囲で高速応答が可能で、且つ配向性の優れた液晶組成物を提供することができる。

【0148】また、工業的にも容易に製造でき、無色で水、光等に対する化学的安定性にも優れているので非常に実用的である。更に、本発明の強誘電性液晶組成物は、約 $100\mu\text{秒}$ の高速応答を実現することも可能であり、表示用光スイッチング素子の構成材料として極めて有用である。

F I 技術表示箇所

(72)発明者 佐藤 健一
神奈川県相模原市上溝35-11

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.